The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Local and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family. TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issues), in Clubs of ten and upwards, $1.25, postage prepaid. Any one getting up a club can have a copy sent to himself gratis. Specimen copies sent free. Remittances are required to be at the risk of the Publishers, unless sent by Registered Letter or Money Order. Communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS OF PITTSBURGH FOR 1874!

The COMMERCIAL of WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3d, will contain the Sixth Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables for the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

RATES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal, Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron.

MAKERS OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their Capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to 1874. Also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by Rivers and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Four Years past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Bacon, Butter, etc., etc.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Merchandise for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are Complete and Reliable, and the Tables of Comparison show the wonderful growth and development during the past few years.

The Prices Current for Crude and Refined Oils, are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have the Valuable Statistics for reference.

The Extra Edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

Orders by Mail will be Attended to.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Line Bill Introduced in the Senate.

SEVERAL FEATURES OF THE MEASURE.

Philadelphia Magistrate Bill Passed by the House.

Introduction of Various Measures in Both Houses.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 28, 1875.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Yerkes—Defining the duties of borough Councilmen relative to furnishing coal and supplies; also a bill to repeal the Act of 1 Option law.

Mr. Kerr—To validate all bonds or certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by municipalities for value.

Mr. Guthrie—To regulate the rights of widows and descent of property under a contract of marriage; also a supplement to the Special Detective law.

Mr. Wallace—Authorizing turnpike companies to vacate parts of their roads; also legalizing the laws relating to them sane.

Mr. Ermentrout—A supplement to the law relating to divorces.

Mr. McClellan—To provide for the erection of water troughs on public roads.

Mr. Davis—Authorizing the Auditor General to settle military claims.

Mr. Nagle—A supplement to the act relating to railroad, turnpike and plank road corporations.

Mr. Bechtel—Regulating bringing suits against the State.

Mr. Bussey—Regulating sale of liquor in camp meetings.

Mr. Newmyer—An act for chartering corporations. This bill comes from the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and authorizes the formation of pipe line corporations for the transportation of oil and mingas from or to any point within the State, gives the companies so formed the powers conferred by the General Corporation law of 1874—the right to take private property or run their line over or under any road under the usual restrictions for damages. It makes them subject to the duties of common carriers, and limits the charges for the transportation of oil or five cents per mile for every barrel of forty-two gallons for one mile, and one cent per barrel for every additional mile. Two hundred copies were ordered printed. The following passed finally:

Relative to days of grace of negotiable paper.

Supplement to the election law, relative to contested Congressional elections.

Supplement to the *quo warranto* act.

Authorizing other Judges to hold Orphan's Courts.

The following passed second reading:

Authorizing married women to transfer shares of corporations.

An act providing for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike companies of portions of their roads within cities, was recommitted.

HOUSE.

Mr. Graham's bill regulating the term of municipal officers, amended in compliance with the suggestions of the Attorney General, passed second reading.

The bill relative to the establishment of a jurisdiction of Philadelphia Magistrates, passed finally. It establishes sixty-three courts.

MEMPHIS.

Annual Statement of Trade, Commerce, Manufactures, Etc.

MEMPHIS, January 28.—The annual statement of the trade, commerce and manufactures of Memphis for 1874 shows a very satisfactory state of business generally.

The total merchandise imports for the year was $73,016,857, and of the product of the manufactures, $5,300,860.

The total express business was $78,317,727, which cotton sales amounted to $31,000,000.

There is a healthy increase in all departments, compared with 1873, and compared with 1861, the most prosperous year ever known, the ratio exhibits an increase of $26,617,727.

The population, which by the census of 1870 was 40,226, and in 1860 was 22,623, is, according to the census taken in 1874, under the Supervisor of School Commissioners, 66,965—an increase since 1860 of 44.

Washington Steamer Burned at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., January 28.—The steamer Lady of the Lake, running between Norfolk and Washington, was burned this morning at the wharf. The steamer was owned by George H. Plant & Co., of Washington, and valued at $80,000. She was to have sailed to-morrow for Washington, and had on board a full miscellaneous cargo, which was entirely lost.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1875.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to pay the interest due February 1st, on the 5-65 bonds of the District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. BOGY submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of June 1st, 1872, granting a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. SPRAGUE objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

After the presentation of a large number of petitions against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, and for the repeal of the act of 1872 relieving certain foreign products of the 10 per cent. duty, business on the calendar was proceeded with.

The House bill granting right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railway Company through the public lands of the United States, from Winnemucca, Nevada, to the Columbia River, via Portland, Oregon, was amended and passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Louisiana discussion was resumed.

Mr. CONKLING took the floor. The galleries were densely crowded, and many persons having the privilege of the floor occupied seats there.

Mr. CONKLING began by saying that the drama which entertains the Senate must have its run, and that a time had now come when silence only serves to prolong the wrangle. The Presidential contest for 1876 has been opened in the Senate. The way in which my amendment was received by the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) told me instantly that we were to be charged all along the line. Every Administration supporter was ready to vote for the resolution, it made courteous. The course of the President was prejudged. The opposition had almost the entire newspaper press of the land with them. After it had become notorious that our action would be anticipated if we longer delayed, the resolution was passed. The plain, manly message came and now lies on the table. Then the discussion should have ended, but it did not. The Senator from Missouri came forward with his resolution, and so had been fighting that free government might not perish from the earth. He (Conkling) would gladly, in the Chamber, let by-gones be by-gones; but when the most illustrious soldier was denounced, the retrospect was forced upon him. Sweeping denunciations and disparagement of the national authorities will not pacify the South; they will not carry the next Presidential election. When Governor Kellogg is impeached or indicted, when Gen. Emory or Gen. De Trobriand are prosecuted by court-martial or otherwise, then grave questions may arise. Then the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) cried out, yesterday: "What excuse has Emory?" He (Conkling) did not know. He did not appear for Emory. He did not appear to vindicate the President of the United States; he needed no vindication; he was a stranger to the whole proceeding. He did not appear to champion the Republican party; the Republican party was in no sense privy to the record of the transactions in New Orleans. The Senator said much had been done in Louisiana, on both sides, which he could not approve. He did not appear for Governor Kellogg; but he spoke for common sense—for common right. If there was a defect in Kellogg's title to the office of Governor, that had nothing to do with this case. He argued that the laws of Louisiana required the Clerk of the former House to call the roll of the succeeding one, and that law was made for the very purpose of avoiding such a stratagem and conspiracy as was witnessed in the Legislature on the fourth of January.

He then argued that it was the encouragement which the Democrats of the South received from those of the North that caused them to commit the outrages. The Senator from Ohio had spoken of the butcheries in the South as "homicides not warranted by law." It was no way to deter strong headed men from violence, to tell them that they were right in complaining of all their grievances. If the Democrats wanted to deter violence in the South, they could not do it by denouncing the laws of Congress. It had been contended that the Governor of Louisiana had no right to interfere in the organization of the Legislature. No one said a Governor could organize a Legislature. The Governor of a State had nothing to do with consecrating a bishop or dedicating a church; but if a tumult should arise at such consecration or dedication, the civil magistrate had as much right to suppress it, as if it had broken out on a mere course, in a playhouse or in a skating rink. The civil authorities in Switzerland had nothing to do with baptizing children; but the other day, when such baptizing in Geneva was attended by a disturbance, not only the civil authorities, but the military laid a heavy hand upon offenders. He next referred to the recent disturbance in the penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., and the call of the Governor for Federal troops from Omaha, which were immediately sent.

Mr. THURMAN asked where was the law for furnishing troops for quelling the disturbance in the penitentiary.

Mr. CONKLING said he was glad that humanity went so far that even the convicts in the penitentiary of Nebraska were not without some power to speak for them. Why was it that of all those who had supported the temple of liberty, no one had brought forward a resolution in regard to the use of troops in Louisiana? There had not even been a spasm of virtue here in regard to it.

Before the conclusion of his argument, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House continued its do-nothing policy throughout the afternoon. In the course of a long discussion about amending the rules and breaking the dead-lock, Mr. MCCRARY said: May I ask the Chair when it will be in order to move to amend the rules?

The SPEAKER—It will be in order Monday morning, under the call of States.

Mr. LAPHAM, of Pennsylvania—But not if there be no adjournment before Monday.

The SPEAKER—It is quite in the power of the majority, if it wants a change of rules, to defeat the adjournment.

Mr. MCCRARY—I desire now to give notice that on Monday next I will submit a motion to amend the rules.

Mr. RANDALL—I make the point of order that you cannot give that notice now.

Mr. HOTCHKISS—Can the Committee on Rules report at any time?

The SPEAKER—Undoubtedly. [Loud calls for "The regular order," and the Clerk thereupon proceeded with the call of the roll.] The vote against Louisiana, and those which have not been allowed to draw since the war will have the benefit of their accumulated quotas.

Where Shall Governmental Clerks Vote?

The question having arisen in some of the States as to the right of Republican clerks and others in the employ of the Government in Washington, to vote at their former places of residence, petitions were recently sent in to Congress, asking for legislation on the subject. The House Judiciary Committee, to which the matter was referred, has determined that no legislation is necessary. The committee takes the ground that no resident of a State, coming temporarily to Washington in the service of the Government, thereby loses the intention of remaining here permanently, can be deprived of his right to exercise the elective franchise in his State.

Untenable Pension Claims.

It has become very common of late for applications to be made, on the most insufficient grounds, for the benefit of the pension laws. Many of these applications are made by the widows or heirs of high army and naval officers, and for large amounts. When the claims are rejected at the Pension Office, the application is made to Congress. During the past week both Houses almost weekly reject these applications in large batches; and, even with all their care, the pension list is growing enormously. The Senate Committee on Pensions has just rejected the petition of the widow of Admiral Lanman for a pension of fifty dollars a month. It was alleged that Admiral Lanman, who was on the retired list, contracted pneumonia while in attendance here as a witness before a court-martial, from the effects of which he died. The facts appear not very conclusive, but the committee could find no warrant in the pension laws for awarding the pension.

Mr. Conkling's Audience and Speech.

Senator Conkling, of New York, is entitled to the credit of drawing a larger audience to the Senate to-day than any other Senator who has yet spoken on the Louisiana question. Every seat in the galleries was occupied, and hundreds were unable to secure admission. On the floor of the Chamber were a large number of members of the House, including Messrs. Tremain, Freeman, Clarke, Chipman, Harmer, Hooper and Farwell. Secretary Belknap, ex-Senator Wadleigh, Attorney General Pierrepont, ex-Postmaster Creswell and a large number of other distinguished men were on the floor. The sofas and extra chairs in the rear of the Senatorial seats were occupied, and if crowds, unprovided with seats, stood near the main door. Mr. Conkling spoke in his most eloquent and impressive manner, and during the delivery of his speech the utmost attention and stillness prevailed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1875.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts of the following ports, for the week ending January 23, were as follows: Boston, $221,894; New York, $2,414,112; Baltimore, $83,499; Philadelphia, $38,918. The customs receipts at New Orleans for the week ending the 16th inst. were $47,100.

THE DEAD-LOCK IN THE HOUSE—ITS CAUSES AND CURE.

The solution of the question which has led to the filibustering proceedings in the House over the Civil Rights bill, is simple and easy and can be accomplished on Monday by a mere majority. The Speaker gave the key to the situation in the discussion that took place to-day, that is, that under the call of States on Monday for bills for reference, resolutions to amend the rules may be presented and referred. The Committee on Rules has the right to report at any time, and its report is a privileged question of such a high character that dilatory motions to prevent a vote upon it need not be entertained. Then it requires but a simple majority vote to change a rule or to establish a new one. Thus the mode of operation is plain and easy.

The next question is: What shall be the character of the new rule? There has been a great deal of consultation to-day among leading Republicans, and the result of it may be briefly stated. The rule proposed by Mr. Cessna, has Monday, been substantially modified, and these Republicans who voted against it can, without inconsistency, vote for one that is to take its place. Mr. Cessna's was to be applicable only at the remainder of the present session; this is to be a general rule for all future time, until changed or repealed. It provides that when any question is pending before the House there shall be but two dilatory motions entertained, one to adjourn and one fixing the time to which it shall adjourn; but the previous question is not to be seconded on the same day that a proposition is introduced or reported, unless by a majority of three-fourths. In other words, the new rule is designed to prevent filibustering, while at the same time it furnishes an additional guard to the minority.

The next question is, whether, even after the proposed rule is established, advantage will be taken of it to press the Civil Rights bill. It is not very certain that it will be, there being many who express the opinion that the urgent advocacy of that measure is more apparent than real, and that parliamentary means will be found to let it escape becoming a law.

The last question is, why, the solution of the problem being so easy on Monday, this long, tiresome struggle in the House has been continued and is persisted in? Inquiries on both sides of the House have not elicited any satisfactory explanation on this head, but the general impression is that it has come now to a mere point of obstinacy, neither party being willing to concede that it is tired of the fruitless strife. Only five weeks remain of the present Congress, and owing to the large number of measures of a public character pending, some persons apprehend that an extra session of Congress will become necessary unless filibustering shall be abandoned and night sessions held exclusively for the consideration of business. Others, however, are of the opinion that there will be no necessity for an extra session, if members closely apply themselves to work. Few, if any, members desire an extra session.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

KELLOGG AND PINCHBACK.

Senate Committee Indorses Both.

Determined Opposition to be Made to Pinchback.

Liability of States for Government Ordnance and Ordnance Stores Overdrawn During the War.

Right of Government Employees to Vote at Home.

LARGE NUMBER OF UNTENABLE PENSION CLAIMS.

Application of the Widow of Admiral Lanman Refused.

Senator Conkling's Louisiana Speech—A Distinguished Audience and Flattering Attention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1875.

Kellogg and Pinchback.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had a lengthy discussion to-day over the Louisiana subject and the question of the admission of Pinchback. As erroneous statements of the action of the committee have been telegraphed from here, it is proper to state the actual significance of what was done. The proposition submitted to the committee was: That the Kellogg government is a *de facto* government, and therefore entitled to recognition; that the credentials of Pinchback, having the signature of the *de facto* government attached, and being regular in form, constitute a *prima facie* case in his favor, and that therefore he must be admitted. On this the affirmatives were: Messrs. Morton, Logan, Anthony and Mitchell, and the negatives, Mr. Alcorn and the two Democratic members, Hamilton of Maryland, and Saulsbury. Messrs. Carpenter and Wadleigh were absent. The former is in Wisconsin looking after his election, and the latter is confined to his house by sickness. Mr. Carpenter would certainly have voted against Pinchback, and Mr. Wadleigh would probably have voted with him. Senator Morton, the Chairman of the committee, was instructed to prepare the report, and so soon as he completes it, it will be presented in the Senate and he will call it up for action at the earliest opportunity. A very lengthy struggle is anticipated, as the anti-Republican Senators threaten that they will live in the Senate Chamber day and night to keep Pinchback out.

Liability of States For Government Armes and Stores.

During the war many of the States and Territories overdrew largely their quota of ordnance and ordnance stores, and these amounts in excess have remained charged against them to the present time. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which has been considering the matter, has come to the conclusion that these supplies should not be charged against the States, but against the United States, as they were issued to keep up the volunteer forces of the Government. A bill will, no doubt, be passed wiping out all these claims against the States, and those which have not been allowed to draw since the war will have the benefit of their accumulated quotas.

Where Shall Governmental Clerks Vote?

The question having arisen in some of the States as to the right of Republican clerks and others in the employ of the Government in Washington, to vote at their former places of residence, petitions were recently sent in to Congress, asking for legislation on the subject. The House Judiciary Committee, to which the matter was referred, has determined that no legislation is necessary. The committee takes the ground that no resident of a State, coming temporarily to Washington in the service of the Government, thereby loses the intention of remaining here permanently, can be deprived of his right to exercise the elective franchise in his State.

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LOUISIANA.

The Congressional Investigation.

MORE TESTIMONY PREVIOUSLY OVERLOOKED.

The Only Safety of Negroes Lies in Voting the Democratic Ticket.

Colonel Morrow Says the State Looks as if an Army had Marched Over It.

And Colonel Morrow Was a Collector of Customs under President Johnson!

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—The Congressional Committee held its sixth session to-day, all the members being present.

Lieutenant De Rudie testified: Belong to the cavalry and have been stationed at St. Martinsville. Went there on the 24 of October last; went with a United States Marshal to help serve writs at Breaux Bridge. While so doing, some men saluted us with three cheers for the White Leaguers. When at Breaux Bridge the colored people informed us that white men had robbed them of their firearms and asked us to make arrests. We were told that if we would go to the houses the prisoner would be recovered. We took one prisoner, and on the way some mounted men talked to him, but I could not hear what they said. We arrested another man the following day and took both to St. Martinsville. On election day we were a short distance from St. Martinsville, and when crossing a field saw a squad of men that a man told us were White Leaguers. We met some colored men who told us that they had not voted and dared not, unless they voted the Democratic ticket, which they would not do. Several days afterward, was at New Iberia, where I saw a correge of sixty or seventy hundred mounted men, who must have learned where the prisoners were. They gave three cheers for the White League and had a bunch of music. There was an appeal to sign for the prisoners. United States Commissioner Riddle took their land. We did not get the two back to St. Martinsville that night, but remained at a gentleman's house, near the bayou and started for St. Martinsville next day.

He stated, in reply to a question by Mr. Frye, that 160 negro families were driven away by planters who refused to employ them. Whether this was in consequences of the resolutions passed on Saturday last, he did not know. Eight or nine negroes responded that bands of white men were riding through the country compelling negroes to discharge negroes.

Witness further testified that, had it not been for the troops, there would have been no registration of negroes, and even as it was there was not a free and fair election. Referring to the White League, he said he had never saw them drilling, but heard that they did. The clause had, in a number of cases, been taken arms from the negroes. He had heard of a great many negroes being taken out and hung for stealing, but he had never witnessed anything of the kind. If an election was held there to-day, the negroes would not be permitted to vote, but white Republicans might be permitted to cast their ballots. The complaint of the Democrats was not against dishonest officials alone, but against them as being Republicans.

Mr. Frye having concluded his interrogations, Mr. Marshall cross-examined the witness at some length regarding registration, the political complexion of juries, the number of troops, &c., in which interests, but did not change the tenor of the statement made by witness to any remarkable degree.

Colonel Morrow was then called and propounded a few questions, with a like result, excepting in the case of the discharge of colored men, which witness modified by saying that he did not know whether or not contracts between employer and laborer had expired.

Witness admitted that his opinions were formed mostly from information obtained from negroes; had very little intercourse with the Conservatives of the country. He admitted that most of the statements made by him were hearsay. That the Republican Clerk of the Court is under indictment for murder; do not think the United States Marshal could have made arrests upon warrants issued by Associate Justice of United States troops. Doubtless the sending of the Metropolitan police into that country by Kellogg is part of the reason for so much bitterness of feeling between Republicans. He said he had heard great complaint against oppressive laws, and was informed that people have had to abandon their lands because they were unable to pay taxes. He considered the whites in that country as unreliable as the negroes.

The next witness called was Captain J. H. Gage, who has been stationed in St. Martin's parish since October. His statement, in reply to a question by Mr. Frye, was that he had heard of the organization of the White Leagues; heard it from members of both political parties. It was a political organization, whose object was to place in power their candidates. Colonel Morrow had told him that the Leagues would attempt to place in power their candidates at all hazards. The result was an intimidation of colored men. One of his officers reported intimidation at Breaux Bridge. Troops were necessary to protect the interests of the colored people there. Understand that to control the Republican ticket was to be followed by discharge. Know the Kellogg officials there. They are natives of the State and are called "Scalawags." Can form no idea as to their character. The Conservative complaint is against both the Kellogg government and the Republican party. The dispositions of the White Conservatives there is not to give Republicans free and equal rights. There is opposition to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. Heard in conversation between Gen. De Blanc and the United States Marshal; De Blanc said: "If the white people are to be arrested for the discharge of negroes who voted the Republican ticket, make out your warrant for me now;" that he would discharge his own servant if he so voted; that on the morning of the election the Supervisor came to him and asked for a posse—that there would be a riot unless a posse was furnished; that he informed many men of both parties that he would not permit any trouble, and if a peaceable election could not be held he would not permit any held; that subsequently the men who had left the polls for their guns returned without them, and that election was peaceable.

Mr. Marshall then cross-examined the Captain at some length, eliciting the information that colored men were intimidated by white men. That is the state of the country. He continued his questions as to the Kellogg government and its effect upon the people in his vicinity, especially the Conservative white element. He stated that it was, to a certain extent, the reason of the feeling on the part of the Conservatives; was not thoroughly conversant with the law governing.

Colonel Henry A. Morrow, Lieutenant Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, testified: I have been in the army since 1852. I have been twice appointed by the Department Commander to inspect different portions of the State, to see what was its general condition. I have been through Ouachita, Lincoln, Washington, Caddo and all the parishes to the mouth of the Red river, and have never heard any citizen express any hostility towards the United States. I attributed the unsatisfactory condition of the State, in the first place, to the deep-seated opinion on the part of the people that they have been defrauded of their rights at elections, and secondly, that they felt themselves to have been imposed on by some of the processes of law. There is also a feeling on the part of the people, that is more than a prejudice real, in relation to the negro. They do not regard the black man as exactly entitled to the position that he occupies. For instance, in the parish of Natchitoches, a county of black men, not one of whom could write his name, had sat in a case involving $180,000. That was regarded by both parties as something that was not right. I found, elsewhere, that there was an opinion that colored men had been placed in possession of more important rights than their education had entitled them to. I did not think the character of State officials, as I did not deem it my duty, as a military officer, to do so.

Mr. Zacharie—State the condition of the feeling between the races, and what it is to be attributed to.

Colonel Morrow—I talked freely with all classes of people in relation to the negro, and, thinking at that time that the election had been carried by the Conservatives, I was anxious to know what effect it would have on the condition of the blacks—whether the power that had been acquired would be used to oppress him, or whether he would be allowed to go forward and enjoy the privileges guaranteed to him by the general laws of the land and the Constitution. With a few exceptions, I was answered that the negro would have none of his rights taken away from him; that these rights would be guaranteed to him; that there would be no effort to curtail them in any respect. There were exceptions, where it was said that the darkies would have to take back seats, but as a rule the best class of the people (could name some of them, if necessary,) expressed the former opinion.

Mr. Zacharie—To what do you attribute the disturbed condition between the races?

Col. Morrow—I had little opportunity to witness anything of that. I was told everywhere, by officers and citizens, that there was no difficulty at Shreveport. I saw General Merrill and other officers, who gave me an account of the disturbed condition. I talked with a great many colored people when I got hold of them, but very few could give me any information. I saw a colored man who could give information worth anything. He was a Baptist minister. He seemed to deplore the condition of the State, and hoped things would get better. He seemed to be conservative in his views, but a friend of Kellogg. I reported that there was no necessity for the use of troops in North Louisiana, and believe that my report was considered very acceptable, for I know it was received by Mr. Morrey, Representative from this district, who expressed himself to me that it was an entirely fair and manly report. It was a part of my special duty to look into the case of Lieutenant Hodgeson. The result of my investigation was that, I embodied charges against him of having used the military harshly and unnecessarily.

Colonel Morrow read from his report the result of his examination into Hodgeson's affairs. Substantially, his charges against Hodgeson were his rude treatment of Mr. Huer, whom he had arrested in the night-time and insulted while he had him in charge; his indecent reply to Judge Trimble when the latter issued the writ of *habeas corpus*, and his implication in the cutting of the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. Zacharie—From your observation throughout the State, do you think that if, under a free and fair election, Republicans of ordinary ability and honesty were elected, the people would submit to the officers so elected?

Colonel Morrow—I do believe so, for the reason that in Natchitoches parish, the Sheriff, being a fair man and fair party officer, told me that there was no disposition to interfere with his work.

Mr. Zacharie—Did the Conservatives ever claim more than that they were entitled to be inducted into the offices to which they were elected?

Colonel Morrow—They claimed nothing more.

Mr. Zacharie—Were the citizens willing and ready to help in executing United States processes in that section of the country?

Colonel Morrow—General Merrill and Judge Levisee informed me that there was such a state of feeling here that the United States Marshal could not execute United States processes unaided. The question became a practical one, whether I could get a reliable person of Shreveport who would accept the position of United States Marshal and perform the duties. General Merrill informed me that Judge Levisee had tried that, but could not get any body to accept the position. I made inquiry, and determined to see if I could get any citizen to take the place. Some names were given to me; I handed the names to Judge Levisee, who said that there were no excitement men and he would be glad to give the office to any of them. On the day following he appointed a deputy marshal, and for all I know he is there yet. I was informed by citizens that if this deputy marshal was interfered with, they would furnish a posse to assist him. Mr. Leonard I saw in relation to that. He informed me that he himself would make one of the possesand go out and assist.

Question—What is your idea of the character of the people in the parishes you went through, as to peace and order?

Answer—Well, sir, if repeated protests of the people are to be relied upon, there is nothing that can be done to maintain law and peace restored to the country, and, to look at the country, I should say it is needed it.

Question—Did you observe any results that could be attributed to bad government?

Answer—Fences are down, houses abandoned, etc., throughout the whole country. It looks as if an army had marched over and marched through. I do not know whether it can be attributed to bad government. The people complain of the government. The people have been in the habit of dependency; they do not appear to be of ordinary American vitality. I was told at Colfax that the general complaint was that money and no justice was rendered by the decrees of the courts. I will furnish a copy of my report. It embodies the results of my investigations in the Red river parishes.

Question—What do you think would be the proper remedy to apply for the cure of this despondency?

Answer—Well, sir, I am not a statesman, and the Louisiana question has staggered the best minds in the country, and it is hazardous for me, who am entirely inexperienced in statesmanship, to hazard my opinion on that subject. I am sure of one thing—that if it were possible that natives of Louisiana could be brought into the government of the State, it would have the most material effect upon public sentiment.

Question—Was there any disposition on the part of the whites to establish schools?

Answer—I made inquiries in more instances than one. I stated to some persons: "The negro has his freedom; he has something that cannot be taken from him—the right of voting here and to live with you and you should educate him." The answer was that money for school purposes had been levied, raised and stolen.

Colonel Morrow said further on: I have no doubt that if the people of Louisiana take the government into their own hands a monstrous effort would be made by them to keep perfect order. I entered the army in 1852; am from Michigan, and was Collector of Customs for the State of Michigan during the administration of Mr. Johnson.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire.

DISPATCH OF REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE TO JAMES G. BLAINE.

CONCORD, N. H., January 28.—The Republican State Committee, in session yesterday, sent the following dispatch to Speaker Blaine: "The Republican State Committee, in Convention assembled, send greeting to the true Republicans in the Congress of the United States. Stand by the Civil Rights bill, and by Grant, Sheridan and Sherman, in their efforts to protect the constitutional rights of every citizen of the Republic. The Republicans of New Hampshire will stand by you on the second Tuesday of March."

Wisconsin.

BALLOTS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

MILWAUKEE, January 28.—The first ballot in joint convention to-day resulted as follows: Carpenter 59, Bragg 52, Cole 18, Dixon, Hmong and Hunn 1 each. The second ballot was the same as the first, except that Cole had 17 and Dixon 2.

A third ballot was taken with substantially the same result. De Blanc and the United States Marshal; De Blane said: "If the white people are to be arrested for the discharge of negroes who voted the Republican ticket, make out your warrant for me now;" that he would discharge his own servant if he so voted; that on the morning of the election the Supervisor came to him and asked for a posse—that there would be a riot unless a posse was furnished; that he informed many men of both parties that he would not permit any trouble, and if a peaceable election could not be held he would not permit any held; that subsequently the men who had left the polls for their guns returned without them, and that election was peaceable.

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☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BY A Wholesale Millinery House, in Philadelphia, a Traveling Salesman having an established trade in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Address P. V., Postoffice Box 2,841, Philadelphia.

WANTED—MODELS—INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Sentone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & C

The Commercial.

FRIDAY JANUARY 29, 1875.

VOX *et praeterea nihil*: that Mayoralty proclamation.

SCHUMAKER probably considers, with poor CHARLIE LAMB, that "truth is precious, and not to be wasted on everybody."

ADVICE to the Republican members of the National House of Representatives in the pending dead-lock on the Civil Rights bill: *Stick!*

THE present question in the House, at Washington, is, whether the Republican members of that body will become weary in well-doing.

LET not the accusing question have to be asked of the Republican members of the lower branch of Congress: "Could ye not watch one hour?"

CONGRESS has appointed a special committee to examine into the need of an appropriation for the adjustable dams in the river at this point.

A DEMAND for pay for cotton and negroes will probably be the next stage in the development of the Democratic programme, after the party has obtained control of the House.

IT IS by no means improbable that ANDY JOHNSON owes his election as United States Senator from Tennessee to the desire of the Bourbons of that State to get rid of him—he has so long been the disturbing element of its politics.

AND now the enthusiastic Democracy of Tennessee have nominated the irrepressible CICERO of the cabbage and shears, ANDY JOHNSON, for the next President of the United States. METHUSELAH ALLEN will have to look to his laurels.

"IT APPEARS that eighty-five ex-rebels will occupy seats in the next Congress, every one of whom either served in the rebel army or held a position in the civil service of the Confederacy." And nearly every one of them would go to work again to-morrow to break up the Union, if he thought there was any chance of success.

THE proclamation for another election for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, was printed yesterday, not as required by law, "in the papers authorized" to print it, but in a paper not so authorized. This publication does not change the status of the last election, nor has it the slightest bearing upon the legality of that proposed to be held.

LIBERTY speaks from the mountains. The stirring appeal of the Republican State Committee of Maine, to the Republican members of Congress, to "stand by the Civil Rights bill, and by GRANT, SHERIDAN and SHERMAN in their efforts to protect the constitutional rights of every citizen of the Republic" should kindle and inspire them like a bugle-call. It is answered, it is the pledge and prophecy of victory.

IT IS computed that at least a million of skilled and unskilled workingmen and workingwomen in this country are out of employment to-day because there is no work for them to do, and yet the "National Revenue Reform League" urges the President to veto the "little tariff bill" because it discriminates in favor of protection to home industry. How immensely patriotic these New York commercial representatives of free trade Great Britain, are!

THE Republicans of Connecticut express themselves confident that the State will go Republican in the coming election by ten thousand majority, upon the platform lately adopted. There is no reason why it should not do so, provided this "confidence" is properly supplemented with work. The platform is exceptionally strong, and the ticket is a remarkably good one. Our friends in that State have made an auspicious beginning of the campaign. Whether it will end successfully depends entirely upon themselves.

IT APPEARS from the carefully prepared statement presented by Senator MORTON in the United States Senate a few days ago, that the electoral college has never varied within ten per cent. of representing the popular vote, and that in many cases it has differed from it more than thirty per cent. It is generally conceded that under the electoral system the popular vote is not really consulted, and that there is an inherent defect in the plan. The difficulty is, in agreeing as to what constitutes the fairest and most practicable mode of electing the President and Vice President.

SOME time ago the Presbyterian General Assembly, North and South, appointed committees of conference with the view of establishing fraternal relations between the two bodies of Christians represented by them. These committees met on the 7th inst., by appointment, at Baltimore, and adjourned after a session lasting until the 14th inst., without having accomplished the result desired. The conference was conducted wholly in writing, and the correspondence shows that the Southern committee virtually demanded that the Northern church should abjure its patriotic deliverances made during and since the war—in other words, should admit that it had done wrong, and "with its hand on its mouth and its mouth in the dust," as the *Cincinnati Gazette* forcibly puts it, humbly beg pardon of the Southern brethren. Thus the Southern committee assume that the Southern Presbyterians were right in going into the rebellion, and that the Northern Presbyterians were wrong in censuring them and in sustaining the National Government. The fact is full of warning and significance.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has just rendered a decision of an extraordinary nature, some of the facts and circumstances on which it was based remotely resembling those underlying the MEISTER-MOWRY case, recently tried in this city. It appears that many years ago an Indian trader named GILLIS married a couple of Delaware maidens, according to the rites of their tribe, and had issue by them. He subsequently sought the hand of a daughter of a Niango chief, and wedded her, thus having three wives living at one time. He very soon deserted all and went East, returning afterwards to Independence, Mo., where he amassed a large fortune. In the meantime his Niango bride had returned to her father, where she gave birth to a son, the fruits of her short-lived marriage. GILLIS died a few months since, in Kansas City, leaving his vast possessions by will to his sister, except ten dollars apiece to each of his children by the Delaware girls. The Niango girl sued to prove the intestacy of GILLIS so far as they were concerned, and on appeal to the Supreme Court a decision was given last Tuesday, establishing the validity of their claims. The property they will divide is estimated at from $600,000 upwards.

MR. FRIEDRICH KAPP, a German who lived many years in this country and produced several valuable contributions to American history, such as the Life of Baron STEUBEN, Germans in the Revolution, etc., has published in a German periodical a review of Mr. BANCROFT'S tenth volume of his History of the United States. He thinks (what many other readers of the book have thought) that Mr. BANCROFT devotes altogether too much space to Germany. The historian's admiration of German science and his gratitude for benefits derived from it have led him to perceive in the emperor JOSEPH, in FREDERICK II. (called the Great), and even in GOETHE, sympathies for the American struggle for freedom, of which sympathies in reality no trace existed. Mr. KAPP also thinks that Mr. BANCROFT overestimates the services of LAFAYETTE, while underestimating or almost ignoring STEUBEN'S. Mr. KAPP notices how seldom Mr. BANCROFT in his history dwells upon the part taken by the American people in the War of Independence, or upon their spirit of self-sacrifice and sympathy in the questions which stirred the Revolutionary time. The critic thus explains that only a small number of leading men, but not the mass of the American population, were in those days moved by any ideal aim or animated object to the cause of freedom. And he asserts that the success of the Revolution must not be ascribed to the people, but to three other factors, namely, to their great men, to French assistance in men, ships and money, and finally to the unspeakably inefficient management of the war by the English government. Of the American patriots, WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, GREENE, HAMILTON, MASON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, says Mr. KAPP, one first gains an adequate idea when one sees how their life during eight entire years was a martyrdom in the interest of the public service, how the apathy of the greater portion of the people and the jealousy of Congress as well as of the single States threw hindrances in their way at every step, and how nevertheless, amidst all difficulties, they never lost faith in the cause or energy in its maintenance. Of these men Mr. BANCROFT has not said a word too much in praise, adds Mr. KAPP.

No doubt there is a good deal of truth in what Mr. KAPP says about the people of Revolutionary times. The patriot who, in view of their narrow, selfish spirit, declared that they did not deserve to be free, indulged in very natural wrath. But it must be remembered that a considerable portion of the people acted with a noble patriotism worthy of the cause, and we may not forget the circumstances and conditions of the time. The country people were generally very poor and very ignorant: ideas and knowledge traveled slowly.

BAD POLICY.

Some persons will recollect that, during the flurry with Spain in the Virginius case, certain members of the press, of course representing a portion of the people, were vehemently clamorous for war. Nothing but war would satisfy them, and they were almost prepared to denounce as arch traitors any misguided citizens, whether in office or out of office, who counselled moderation, or who ventured to hope that the honor of the nation and the peace of the world might be maintained by negotiation. Oh, no. The affront had been too gross and flagrant, and Spain must be taught instantly that the flag of the Great Republic may not be insulted with impunity. Such bellicose clamor might not be worth recalling at the present date, if it were not the fact that certain citizens would raise precisely the same cry to-day under the same or similar circumstances. As Dr. WATTS says, "it is their nature to." They are so constituted as to find indispensable the sort of relief which such demonstrations afford. Probably for the most part they yield to the impulse without a thought as to the question whether or no the nation is prepared to go to war, or provided with the instruments and agencies without which a conflict with any power, great or small, would be disastrous. Another singular and noteworthy peculiarity of the same persons, to whom, however, it is not confined, is their repugnance to any discussion in cold blood of the martial needs of the nation. If we are at peace with all the world, if no embarrassing controversy about boundaries or indemnity happen to engage public attention and threaten a rupture with England, if the newspapers have said nothing of late concerning probable or possible difficulties with Spain or some other power, then our bellicose compatriots, especially if members of Congress, are unwilling to hear a word about war as a subject of practical concern to the American people. If they think of the army or navy, they think of it as a useless source of expense, and perhaps hint that the poor little organization is kept up solely for the accommodation of a few idle officers, and might be as well abolished at once. Or perhaps they intimate that both army and navy are much more extensive concerns than the needs of the nation require, and ought to be reduced. And they eagerly seize any opportunity that may be offered, if in Congress all the better, to declaim on the foolish waste of the people's money involved in maintaining forces for which we neither have nor are likely to have anything to do. If reminded of the likelihood or possibility of war, they are prompt with the assertion of American energy and ingenuity; faculties by which, they allege, we could be ready in a few days or weeks of extraordinary exertion to encounter any power in the world.

It is hardly necessary to say that such views sincerely entertained are mere proofs of ignorance. Ignorance of history, of the present state of the world, of the progress of the arts and of the conditions of modern warfare. There is no need or occasion for protest against the martial spirit in this country. The American people have shown with sufficient clearness that they have formed a just estimate of war, and that they fully comprehend its essential barbarism. Thanks to our isolation from Europe with its great standing armies and to the ascendency of the professional and mercantile classes in our social system, the military system is not cherished among us as the glorious institution, an essential element in refined civilization. We see war in its true character as in itself a gigantic and terrible evil, and as a remedy the last resort for the preservation of national honor and freedom. But the very causes which have enabled the American people thus wisely to estimate the nature of war, their separation from the militant states and the semi-feudal spirit and institutions of the old world, render them liable to forget or overlook the conditions which warfare carries with it—the necessities of preparation it imposes upon the combatants. In their position of happy security they feel no need of watching the progress of the deadly art, or of measuring their own fitness to resist its inventions.

With all our devotion to peace, the history of the country indicates plainly enough that we may not hope for entire exemption from those complications and troubles with other nations which involve or may involve us in hostile conflict. The millennium has not yet come. Our history also leaves small room for doubt that some of the most imminent risks of war we have incurred have been chiefly the results of our habitual indifference, of our ordinary condition of non-preparation for armed collision with antagonists. Indeed, this truth is so clear, the wonder is that we have not long ago drawn from the fact its most obvious practical lesson, and resolved to avoid similar risks in the future by adopting a different policy. Evidently a navy must be our main dependence for defense and victory in case of war with any European power, and at any rate consideration for our national dignity would seem to require the possession of an efficient navy. In the affair of the Virginius there is some reason to believe that the money expended in order to make a mere show of strength, wisely applied in time would have gone a good way toward keeping up our naval power on a footing appropriate to the wealth and dignity of the nation. Should another flurry of the same kind take place, there would have to be another frantic effort made to meet the anticipated emergency and if the necessity looked for never arrived, there would probably be nothing to show for the outlay, that is, no solid or permanent addition to the naval force of the country. For the abortion, not the administration but the system would be to blame. Certainly it would seem to be good economy in the long run to adopt the policy of keeping our naval power fairly on a level with the probable needs of the nation. We should thus save money as well as avoid the humiliation to which the policy of the past has subjected us.

IN another column will be found the report of the City Controller, exhibiting the total liabilities and assets of the city. The indebtedness, including municipal, water and paving bonds, aggregates $13,536,023 38. The assets, including liens upon property under the Penn avenue act, aggregate $13,783,320 94. The debt is a large one, but the corporation has enough to offset every dollar of it, independent of the property of the taxpayers. The total assessed valuation of the real and personal property and occupations of the citizens, is $185,664,019. Under the new Constitution, which limits the indebtedness of cities to seven per cent. of their assessed valuation, Pittsburgh is now slightly in excess of that limit. Seven per cent. of the assessment would be $12,966,341 33. The statement cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the credit of the city, as our resources are ample and our ability to pay unquestioned. The gradual extinguishment of the debt, and the consequent lessening of the burdens of taxation, are subjects for the prompt and earnest consideration of Councils. To this end, the most rigid economy should be exercised in all departments of the city government.

THE New Orleans *Republican* of the 23d inst. contains an advertisement from Governor Kellogg offering a reward for the recovery of the following articles, which have been abstracted from the State arsenal, viz: Two twelve-pound howitzers, six hundred and twenty-four Springfield breech-loading rifles, three hundred and one Winchester rifles, six hundred and sixty-four Enfield rifles, ninety-three Spencer carbines, one thousand five hundred and ninety bayonets, eighty-five swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of $85,000. The Indianapolis *Journal* very pithily, upon this, observes: "The Democratic instinct is very strong in the White Leagues."

Work is progressing in all the Troy iron mills.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Forty-one newspapers were born last week, and thirty-five died.

Laura Fair, the California murderess, has become very rich by speculation.

Canon Kingsley contracted the disease of which he died, in the canyons of Colorado, last year.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has called upon Congress to give aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad.

The Indiana coal miners have struck work, their wages being reduced. The prospect is exceedingly dismal.

A Michigan paper talks learnedly about "*promulgating* street cars by mule power." That is decidedly a new industry.

Thirty-five new operas were produced last year. Only three of them brought any bank notes to their authors, however.

The unsolved question in our mind is, whether the New York *Tribune* is an echo of the *World*, or the *World* of the *Tribune*.

A nautical school for training young lads who wish to become mariners will soon be permanently established at Philadelphia.

The son of John Bright recently made his maiden speech, and he seems to have thoroughly caught the flavor of his father's opinions.

The Indiana Legislature proposes to authorize women to become members of business firms, to sue and be sued, the same as men.

The Directors of the Erie Railroad propose to rattle off Fisk's Grand Opera House. It is the only way in which they can make the place draw.

If you place small quantities of coal tar in the rat holes in your cellar, it will so disgust the rodents that they will immediately clear out.

The people of Mecklenburg county, N. C., have begun to prepare for a celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775.

Montenegro embraces only fifteen hundred square miles of tolerably wild land, with about a hundred and fifty thousand tolerably wild inhabitants.

The United States surveyors of the route between Panama and Aspinwall for a ship canal are now at work, and expect to complete their task at an early day.

Among the curiosities of advertisements is the following, from California: "Saloon for sale at half the cost of fitting. Central location. *Mean business.* Address," etc.

There is to be a reunion of all the living alumni of the University of Virginia, upon the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that institution, which occurs next June.

The House Committee on Pensions has agreed to report a pension of eight dollars per month to veterans of the Mexican war. There are some twenty thousand of them.

No "star" actor now travels in the South without having the play Richelieu in his repertoire, so that he can say: "Take away the sword; States may be saved without it."

The man who has fallen heir to $3,000,000 by the death of his father in Scotland has been found. He is slinging hash for the hungry loggers in one of the Michigan lumber camps.

Jefferson's own copy of his "Notes on the State of Virginia, London, 1787," annotated by his own hands and containing other manuscript additions, was recently sold at Chicago for $160.

A good move. Next Monday the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will commence running a series of "workmen's trains," for which tickets will be sold at reduced rates.

Dullness. In the construction of side-wheel steamers launched on the Clyde, there was last year a decrease of nearly 8,000 tons compared with 1873, and in screw steamers of nearly 30,000 tons.

The Canada Shipping Company, whose freighting has hitherto been done by fast clipper sailing vessels, have launched their first steam vessel to ply from Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.

The imports into the United States from Cuba the past year reached the value, in round figures, of $85,000,000, for which we paid mostly in American gold. Her imports from us only amounted to $15,000,000.

Progress. In 1852, when Commodore Perry took an American squadron into Japanese waters, there was but one journal, and that for official decrees only, published in Japan. There are now thirty-three dailies.

An international law, binding on the United States, British, Norwegian and Swedish governments, to prevent the subjects of those governments from seal fishing for a specified period of the year, is mooted.

Great excitement exists in mining circles at Dubuque, Iowa, over the recent discovery of a large body of mineral. Over a million pounds of galena ore are in sight, as estimated, and new discoveries are being made daily.

Two young lawyers were bragging about their colds, yesterday. One said,—"I've the worse cold in the English language." The other conclusively rejoined that his cold was "worse than anything in the Mayor's proclamation."

All the leading journals are poking fun at General Butler for his ludicrous misquotation of Tennyson, in his speech in Congress, the other day. The COMMERCIAL is the only paper in the country that corrected it, and printed it according to the text.

PERSONAL.

By hard pulling, Dr. Eleazer Parmly, a New York dentist, has been enabled to leave a gilt-edged will bequeathing $1,500,000. In getting at the roots of people's teeth, he found the root of all evil.

The return of John Quincy Adams to the House of Representatives, after having served a term as President of the United States, is the only incident in our history at all analogous to the return of ex-President Johnson to the Senate.

Rev. Gleazen Fillmore, aged eighty-five years, the first Methodist minister who preached west of the Genessee river, and who established the first Methodist church in Buffalo, died suddenly last Tuesday, while sitting in his chair at his home at Clarence, Erie county, N. Y.

A little girl of this city was the other day offered three cents by her mother if she would cease imitating those cherubim who continually do cry. Hastily revolving the matter in her weak blonde brain, she replied: "No, it's wuff more'n free cents to me to cry," and with a fresh "boo-hoo," she started a whole row of shingles on the roof.

Father Ryan used the following language in a recent lecture in New Orleans, describing the habits of the people of different sections under similar provocation: "Here, if one man calls another a liar, a duel is the result. In the West, if you call a man a liar, he knocks you down. In New York, he will call you another. But away down East, if the term is applied, the retort will be, *I'll bet you five cents you can't prove it.*" An ex-Confederate soldier, writing to the New Orleans *Times*, criticises this bosh of Father Ryan's in the following manly style: "Perhaps if he had stood, as so many of us did, on those long days of Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, under the fire of Maine and Massachusetts regiments, he might have been inspired with a little more respect for Yankees."

Some racy disclosures are expected to come out of the trial of Frederick A. Snyder, at Washington, who, according to the evidence given in the preliminary trial in the police court the other day, was a guest at the residence of Norman Wiard, the well-known gun inventor, and while there stole some letters which Wiard had received from General Schenck, our Minister to England. The theft was discovered through the efforts made by certain parties to get the letters for publication. Mr. Wiard testified that General Schenck is his partner, and resigned his place in Congress to go into business with him in an ordnance improvement. Afterwards the President tendered him the mission to England, and he informed witness that the arrangement with him must be modified. These letters related to the same matter, and also contained the same allusions to political affairs in this country, which are supposed to be very interesting as coming from Mr. Schenck, pending and during the Greeley campaign of 1872. The case has been sent to the Grand Jury for fuller investigation.

It never rains but it pours, and now that the volumes of the Greville memoirs, just issued, are whetting curiosity for those that remain unpublished, the annotatement of the Retrospect, by Earl Russell, will serve to still further stimulate public interest. The high social and official position which the author has occupied, his familiarity not merely with events as they appear to the world, but with their obscure causes and relations, cannot fail to give value to his work; while, as the Boston *Globe* says, "his intimate acquaintance with the prominent men in European literature and politics during the last half century, and his decided taste for the gossip of the salon, as well as for the mysteries of the Cabinet, will be likely to make his Retrospect entertaining as well as instructive. The very self-confidence which almost justified the satirical remark that Lord John Russell would, at ten minutes' notice, agree to cut for the stone, assume the seals as Lord Chancellor, or take command of the Channel fleet, will help to impart interest to his opinions of men and measures, even when they clash with the judgment of history."

THE IRON INTEREST.

A Practical Man's Views of the Present Troubles—A Remedy Suggested.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Economy in every branch of production is desirable under all circumstances, while in times of depression, like the present, it becomes a necessary and imperative duty; but in the attempt to accomplish this duty numerous impediments, arrayed against every progressive step, are to be overcome. The most obstinate of these are ignorance, prejudice and a false estimate of class interests, all, unfortunately, impervious to reason or argument, however logical, and only to be met and confuted by an exhibition of practical facts calculated to excite the cupidity of the ambitious, and disclose a clear mode of relief to the necessitous.

To this end the legitimate course would be a constant endeavor towards the reduction of the necessary labor or exhaustive exertion expended upon its object, and by a judicious use of time-saving appliances, a system clearly profitable to the employed, and the surest means of obtaining a satisfactory provision for the laborer.

The above remarks are specially applicable to the present state of affairs between the iron manufacturers and the puddlers, a difference susceptible of satisfactory adjustment, as this paper is intended to show to the satisfaction of both parties.

As this proposed adjustment is based upon, and can only be accomplished by improved processes more economical and time-saving than those in general present practice, a comparison—as concise as possible, to win editorial space—between the two, would be most satisfactory to all parties.

In the absence of correct data, only an approximate estimate can here be offered of the remuneration received by puddlers in the working of a coal furnace, but we may presume an annual return of blooms amounting to about twenty-three tons per week of 144 hours.

On this assumption, which can be corrected to suit local circumstances, we find at a wage of $5 per ton the puddlers would receive $115, less the amount due their helpers, say $25, which would allow each man of the three shifts $30 per week or forty-eight hours labor.

In comparing that result with what may be obtained from Sundin's gas furnace, theoretical propositions will be carefully excluded, the calculations having a foundation of authenticated, practical facts, of which a synopsis will be found below, and, unlike many late improvements, so-called, in the manufacture of iron, which yield increased returns of an inferior grade, this process will show largely increased returns of the best quality.

Estimate of returns from a gas furnace devised by F. Sundin, with a calculation for wages of puddlers, for one week of 144 hours.

As the maximum obtained from one of these furnaces has been shown to reach a return of 57.59 tons for one week's labor, an average of forty tons per week may be presumed as a sufficiently accurate factor for the present calculation, and, as no helpers would be needed, the wages of the puddlers may be taken at $8 per ton, from which it will be seen that each man of the three shifts would receive $40 for the labor of forty-eight hours.

From these instances it is shown that in operating one of these gas furnaces an addition of seventeen tons of blooms can be obtained over the yield from a coal furnace, without any additional expenditure of time; but unless assisted by mechanical or other appliances, some extra labor would be required, for which, as shown above, the men would receive an addition of one-third over and above the amount earned in working a coal furnace.

The extra labor, however, would be considerably reduced by the mechanical rabble, and to a still greater extent by the introduction of a traveling cupola, furnishing molten iron to the puddling furnaces. Water screens also would be a physical gain in protecting the men from the intense heat.

Thus, by this latter process, without any additional expenditure of time or physical exertion, the men would receive an additional compensation amounting to one-third over their receipts by the coal process.

It will now be proper to consider the advantages to be realized by this process to the benefit of the employer, the true value of which, for each individual case, may be calculated upon the following basis:

First—Forty tons of blooms per week, from one furnace, at $5 per ton, instead of twenty-three tons at $5, showing a saving in wages of puddlers amounting to $80 per week per furnace.

Second—The saving of fuel, to be ruled by local circumstances. With peat coke at hand the saving on forty tons of puddled iron would amount to at least fifty tons of coal, at —— per ton, less $40 for the necessary gas.

Third—Extra value of iron, amounting to from $400 to $480, on one week's return from one furnace.

Fourth—Time and coal saved in reducing the pig to a moulton state, by using common in lieu of skilled labor. One man at the cupola could supply at least three furnaces.

Fifth—Greater endurance of furnace from the absence of soot, sulphur, etc.

Sixth—General cleanliness, freedom from smoke, and by charging the furnaces at the bank a clear front for the operations of the puddlers.

Seventh—A vast improvement in the superficial appearance of the iron, which exhibits a clean, smooth surface.

FACTS AND AUTHORITIES.

One of Sundin's furnaces, with the addition of Siemen's regenerator, has produced in one week from saw-dust gas 57.59 tons of bar iron, the fuel consumed per ton amounting to 274 cubic feet of saw-dust, mixed with 850 pounds of uncoked wood.

The average return of each of two charcoal furnaces for the same period of time being 20.64 tons, with a consumption per ton of 1,133 cubic feet of coal and 2,154 pounds of uncoked wood.

The weekly average from each of three charcoal furnaces during a period of four years was 22.91 tons; the average fuel consumed per ton amounting to 152 cubic feet of coal and 2,662 pounds of uncoked wood.

In coking, wood loses 50 per cent. of its heating power.—*Ex. Herald Exploration.*

The fuel supplied to the generators for producing this gas should contain about thirty per cent. of water; this water, or more correctly its steam, being the vehicle to convey the gas from danger of inflammation by the incandescent coal from whence it was evolved. There is no waste of fuel in this process as in gas-making from retorts; the whole fuel used affords its quantum of gas, which, in the case of peat, amounts to from 3.56 to 4.00 cubic feet for each pound weight of the dry material.

The chemical heat in the furnace from the combustion of these mixed gasses—Hydrogen from the water and carbonic oxide from the peat—amounting to 4,000° Fahrenheit, to which the regenerator can return 3,000° more, causing a heat of 7,000°, which must be moderated to prevent its destructive effects upon the furnace and its charge.—*Ex. Faraday's last communication to the British Institution.*

By means of valves the heat of the furnace is under the perfect control of the puddler

FUELS—VEGETABLE.

The best, and when convenient the cheapest, fuel is peat, which from about fifteen hundred pounds dry weight will, with the necessary water, afford sufficient gas for the production of a ton of blooms.

The next, of nearly equal value, is saw-dust, mixed with wood, but small, to prevent choking in the hopper of the generator.

MINERAL FUEL.

In certain localities where slack can be readily procured, it may be used with advantage in furnaces of the above description, with an admixture of wood prepared as above, and a sufficiency of water. In this case, however, the value of the iron produced would be lowered, proportionate to the percentage of slack used and the quality of the coal from whence it is taken.

In this age of unprecedented competition the only safety, and surest foundation for success, is in cheap manufactures. Old systems must give place to the new, and localities unable from the want of natural resources to compete in the race, will be forsaken for other centers of enterprise, where a natural provision for all its needs is abundantly offered, such are to be found in the North as well as in the South, where iron may be manufactured as one-half its hitherto cost. Respectfully,

JOHN W. WRINFIELD.

FOND DU LAC, Wisconsin.

American Customs.

A correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* thus describes some remarkable American customs, which will be new to most of us. He says: "In winter evenings, when there comes up one of those dense fogs which are so common over in America, it is no unusual thing to meet in the streets a man carrying a lantern, which resembles one of our magic lanterns. He selects a frequented spot, and when the crowd becomes dense around him, he turns his lantern toward the lowering clouds. At that instant, as if by miracle, the bystanders behold in the midst of the heavens, which do duty for a curtain, a gigantic advertisement recommending some dry goods establishment or clothing store. The second example is more simpler, but not less ingenious. One often passes on the street a citizen walking rapidly, and treading with all his weight on the sidewalk. You draw near, and on the asphalt, in the trace left by the footprints of the personage in question, you read an advertisement, printed in clear and elegant characters. The man was a walking advertisement, and he wore shoes with nailed letters on their soles."

THE frightful avalanches in Utah, last week, are attributed to the constant cutting of timber upon the mountain sides. The trees served at once as a support to the snow and a barrier to the wind. Being removed, free sweep is left the storms, and tremendous drifts accumulate, growing larger and heavier until the moment finally comes when, of their own weight, they break loose and shoot with terrific force down the inclined plains below.

The establishment of schools where pupils can find some remunerative labor, so arranged as to time that they can devote some portion of each day to both work and study, is contemplated in a number of States.

RECONSTRUCTION.

President Lincoln's Plan—Speech of Hon. Frederick W. Seward in the Assembly.

We give below the speech of Hon. Frederick W. Seward in the New York Assembly, on Thursday, on the Louisiana resolutions. In publishing it the Albany *Journal* says that Mr. Seward gives the first public and full account of a most interesting historical event—the plan of reconstruction agreed upon at a meeting of President Lincoln's Cabinet on the very day of the President's assassination. In the illness of his father, Mr. Seward was himself present on that occasion as the representative of the State Department, and participated in the council. Mr. Seward spoke as follows:

The questions about Louisiana are not new ones. On the contrary, they are very old ones. They arose immediately upon the close of the war. On the morning of the 14th of April, 1865, when Richmond and Petersburg had fallen, and Sherman was holding Johnson's army at bay, everything betokened that peace was at hand. President Lincoln called a Cabinet meeting at the Executive Mansion, and invited to participate in it the victorious General to whom Lee had tendered his capitulation. At such a meeting, in such a time, there could be but one question, and that a question of transcendent importance—the question of reconstruction, restoration or re-establishment of the seceded States in their former relations as members of the Federal Union. The conference was long and earnest, with little diversity of opinion, except as to details. One of the difficulties of the problem was, who should be recognized as State authorities. There was a loyal Governor in Virginia. There were military Governors in some of the other States. But the Southern Legislatures were, for the most part, avowedly treasonable. Whether they should be allowed to continue until they committed some new overt act of hostility; whether the Governors should be requested to order new elections; whether such elections should be ordered by the General Government—all these were questions raised. Among many similar expressions of the President, in that terse and homely mode of speech, the memory of which still lingers pleasantly in the hearts of the American people, he said: "We can't undertake to run State governments in all these Southern States. Their people must do that, though I reckon at first they may do it badly." The Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, produced some sheets of paper on which he had drafted the outlines of a plan of reconstruction, embodying the President's views, and, as I understood, those of most of the other members of the Cabinet. In substance it was, that the Treasury Department should take possession of the custom houses, and proceed to collect the revenues; that the War Department should garrison or destroy the forts, take possession of arms and munitions and maintain the public peace; that the Navy Department should in like manner occupy the harbors, take possession of navy yards, ships and ordnance; that the Interior Department should send out its surveyors, land, pension and Indian agents, and set them to work; that the Postmaster General should reopen his postoffices and establish his mail routes; that the Attorney General should look after the re-establishment of the Federal courts, with their Judges, Marshals and Attorneys; in short, that the machinery of the United States Government should be set in motion, that its laws should be faithfully executed and vigorously enforced, and that everything like domestic violence or insurrection should be repressed; but the public authorities and private citizens should remain unmolested, if not found in actual hostility to the Government of the Union. In a word, it was a plan based upon the Constitution of the United States.

That night Abraham Lincoln passed from earth. Through the madness of an assassin, the Southern people lost a lenient judge, a just and generous friend. The plan for their peace and safety, upon which the morning hours of his last days had been spent, was taken up by his successor; but the embittered public feeling which followed his murder rendered both Congress and the people far less ready to acquiesce in its adoption. From that time to this the efforts that had been made to carry it out have met with an amount of opposition and a degree of success and failure that are now among the familiar facts of history. I still think that this first plan for the reconstruction of the Southern States was the best and wisest one of all. It would have been fortunate for the South and the Union if it had been adopted then. It will be unfortunate for the South and the Union if it shall be adopted now. But it is not to be accomplished by mere denunciation of what is or has been done wrong. It is not enough to denounce the wrong; it is necessary to find out and apply the remedy. That remedy is now within the power of political parties or of public meetings. It is not within our power on this floor. It is not even within the power of the President. It is only within the power of the people of the United States through their Representatives in Congress assembled. It is right and proper, therefore, that our resolutions should be addressed to them, invoking their prompt and patriotic action. And what is the remedy? You have it in the pending resolutions—Congressional action to define and enforce the bill of attendence of all concerned to the respective duties therein enumerated and prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. It is the case under discussion the presence and aid of Federal military force seems to have been solicited by both parties to a State Legislature controversy. Surely a condition of affairs so anomalous and so extraordinary is one requiring early Congressional attention, to declare what are the respective rights, duties and obligations in Louisiana to-day, of soldiers and of citizens.

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Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments, and the Subscribers increase the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works.

THOS. CARLIN,

Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., Rolling Mill and Mining Machinery a Specialty. Also, the Sole manufacturer of New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

186, 188 and 190 Lacock and 37 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish, and of Great Strength and Density. Also Best Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,

76 SEVENTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse: Thirteenth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

Refined German Plow & Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers o All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.

CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.

AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.

STEEL FOR BOILER AND BOILER PLATES.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

B. H. LUBBERS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors,

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,

No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.

Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.

Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET,

Transact a General Banking Business, Draw Bills of Exchange on J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and Belfast Banking Co., Belfast; execute orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, on Commission only. Stocks carried on a margin and contracts guaranteed.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks again. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 5690. d

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD, President. WM. REA, Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, H. P. Jones,

Wm. Rea, Hiram Sibley,

Edward Gregg, H. H. Hartley,

Thos. Wightman, G. W. Hallman,

SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits, payable on demand in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where the Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, ... President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK, ... Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR., ... Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK, ... President.

R. W. MACKEY, ... Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS, ... Cashier.

THE

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

Renting of Safes

IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOUTRH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

President, HENRY LLOYD.

Vice President, EDWARD GREGG.

Secretary and Treasurer, WM. LITTLE.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. ☜

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. ☜

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

W. H. LOYD, ... WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

Mail Steamships.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag

Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed.

Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.

Louis Mosser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth Avenue, Thomas Jones, 52 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,

THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT,

Between New York and Liverpool

Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all Parts of Europe, every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

ADRIATIC, ... Capt. Ferry.

Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled.

Saloon, $80. Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.

Drafts in sums to suit.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.

T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth street.

P. M. CUSHING, cor. 43d and North streets.

H. F. SCHLICHTMANN, 162 Smithfield street.

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VIA. PAILADELPHIA, FOR

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GALVESTON, Texas, ... Weekly.

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NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va., ... Tri-Weekly.

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Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.

Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,

General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

H. L. SREGG & CO.,

SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT

Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.

WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue,

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 99 Wall street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 28, 1875.

The President of the St. Louis Clearing House Association has suggested a plan for the payment of State, county or municipal indebtedness, that combines the annuity principle of a life insurance policy without the cost of such a policy, and at the same time works in favor of the issuer of bonds proposed under this plan.

The proposal is to change the character of the bonds, so that in addition to the interest on the sum remaining due, there shall be paid each half year a small portion of the principal. The holder of the security thus becomes the custodian of the sinking fund, which he can either expend or reinvest. The borrower issues his bond for $1,000 at six per cent., for forty years, on which he pays $2,214 50 up to maturity. Under the present system of paying the interest semi-annually and the principal in forty years he pays $3,400, which makes a saving in favor of the borrower of $1,185 50.

On the other hand, the lender receives on his investment at the outset nearly 8½ per cent. for the first year, which gradually falls to 6 per cent. in the seventeenth year. This surplus interest can be reinvested in similar securities, which again draw high interest at the outset.

Under the present system, the lender receives, in the first five years, $300, but, under the new plan, $407 62; during the second five years, under the present system, $300, and under the new plan, $370 63.

If the investor has no special reason for leaving an estate behind him for the benefit of other people, the income from his investment during his lifetime is largely increased over the usual form of bonds now in use.

Where the lender continues to accumulate from year to year by reinvesting his interest and repaid principal in the same kind of security, there would arise a sharp demand for such bonds and a steady rise in prices, for when at the twentieth year, when the principal has been reduced to $600 and the interest to $30 a year, there would still be payable $25 of the principal each year, so that the holder would get in all $55. Such a bond, it is argued, would command a high price in the market and yet would enable the borrower to pay his debt with one-third less money than he has to pay under the present system. St. Louis paper, from which we learn of the above, says:

"General Bartholow proposes such legislation as shall permit all outstanding county bonds to be exchanged for new bonds of the kind described. It will naturally be objected that the county will thus be compelled to pay the entire debt at the very time of greatest need, instead of 40. But if General Bartholow is right in his estimate of the price which the bonds proposed would command, the exchange would be rapidly effected, and would greatly relieve the nominal debt, and require little if any increase in the sum needed to be raised by taxation even at the start, while the amount needed would each year decrease. The plan seems to us worthy of careful study and consideration, and we hope to see its practical workings tested by some county or municipality."

—The schedule of the assets and liabilities of the late firm of Henry Clews & Co., of New York, shows that they owe $4,971,297 25. Their assets consist mainly of railroad stocks, and at par value, amount to $5,515,631 81. Debts to the amount of $4,457,747 15 are secured by pledge of these stocks, the balance of $1,057,884 66 being no security. It is very doubtful if their secured creditors could be fully paid out of the assets of the firm, as the large amount due parties who hold no security whatever.

Among the Pennsylvania creditors who are unsecured, we note the following:

G. S. Barker & Co., New Brighton	$14,448 89
United Presbyterian, Baltimore	2,000 00
C. S. Green, Lycoming county	5,542 02
H. E. & H. Hamilton, Chambersburg	5,134 00
Dime Savings bank, Lebanon	12,250 07
Leechburg bank, Leechburg	1,144 98
Wm. Maley, Harrisburg	1,000 00
People's Savings bank, Tidioute	2,972 12
Producers and Manufacturers' bank, Titusville	1,133 20
Powell & Co., Williamsport	1,425 94
Huntingdon Savings bank	1,179 31
Sharon Savings bank	1,179 31
St. Petersburg Savings bank	19,072 76
J. J. Slingluff, Baltimore	2,250 00
G. A. Torrence & Co., Connellsville	2,263 94
Tamaqua Banking and Trust Association	1,938 02
R. W. Todd, Lancaster	2,086 01
Union Banking Co., Wilkesbarre	1,000 00
E. M. Lewis, Philadelphia	128 59
Brown & Gray, Wilkesbarre	9,650 00
C. A. Boone, Louisville	1,988 13
New Milford Savings bank	3,170 43

Among the personal creditors of Henry Clews are the following:

R. Arthurs, Brookville	$ 1,932 79
Casement Savings bank, Canton	2,557 51
Discount and Deposit bank, Clarion	3,907 02
State bank, Harrisburg	959 42
John C. Motz & Co., Millheim	2,882 40
I. D. Langdon, Pittsburgh	2,531 60

Among the secured creditors are:

E. D. Hanes & Co., West Chester	$ 5,000 00
M. J. Kelly, Philadelphia	9,257 00
H. F. Schlichtmann, Pittsburgh	5,422 15
St. Petersburg Savings bank	5,347 32

The firm of Clews, Habicht & Co. are secured for $500,000, and the new firm of Henry Clews & Co. for $160,000.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
NEW YORK, January 27, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has presented no new feature to-day, although a further decline in prices has been established since the morning. The bears are still masters of the situation, and the feeling on the street is pretty general that to-ser quotations will be recorded before an upward movement sets in, and that, especially the case with regard to dividends, and even some stocks that are now paying regularly. Wabash Union has fluctuated between 22½ and 72. It is now selling at about 30 to-day. The Lake Shore sold up to 74¾ this morning, and then receded to 71½. Mr. Drew made another raid on this stock about 10 o'clock to-day, but it met with but few sales. It is impossible to form any opinion as to the immediate course of our stock market. Since the January 1st failures of the large holders of stock or from the public, a sense of security will pervade. Will pay those stocks at every rally until the bears are prepared to join issues with the bulls. Money remains easy at 3 per cent. on call.

TRASK & STONE.

—Since the invasion of the banks by the inspectors of internal revenue, in search of unstamped checks, the inquiry has been made whether "a Government official has the right to enter a State bank and examine the customers' checks on the bank, to ascertain whether or not the checks are properly stamped and canceled" The *Journal of Commerce*, in reply to this says, "The supervisors shall have power to examine all persons, books, papers, accounts and promises, and to administer oaths, and to summon any person to produce books and papers, or to appear and testify under oath before him. And the assessors, assistant assessors and collectors have somewhat similar powers."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 28, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113	113	113¼	113	113	113¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117	117	117	117	117	117
5's, 1881	114	114	114	114	114	114
5's, 1864	111	111	111	111	111	111
5's, 1865	114	114	114	114	114	114
5's, 1865, new	113	113	113	113	113	113
Registered 6's	117	117	117	117	117	117
10-40's	106	106	106	106	106	106
5's, 1874	106	106	106	106	106	106
Currency 6's	124	124	124	124	124	124
New 5 per cents	114	114	114	114	114	114
Pacific Mail	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Panama	111	111	111	111	111	111
Adams Express	98	98	98	98	98	98
Wells-Fargo Express	82½	82	82	82	82	82
American Express	53	53	53	53	53	53
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Michigan Central	88	88	88	88	88	88
Illinois Central	74	74	74	74	74	74
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94	94	94	94	94	94
Chicago & North'w'n	41	41	41	41	41	41
Do. preferred						
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul, common	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Do. preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wabash, common	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Mississippi	31	31	31	31	31	31
Ohio Central						
Harlem	125	125	125	125	125	125
Maryland Coal						
C. C. & I. C.	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	21
Terre Haute, old	61	61	61	61	61	61
Do. new	62	62	62	62	62	62
South Carolina, April	54	54	54	54	54	54
Virginia 6's	97	97	97	97	97	97
Missouri 6's	97	97	97	97	97	97

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central sales	50½	50¾
Pennsylvania Central scrip	100	100
Reading, sales	22½	22¾
Reading, scrip	100	100
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
Oil Creek, sales	14¼	
Oil Creek, scrip	62	62½
Allegheny Valley	69½	
Central Transportation	42½	44
Ringgold Transportation	54	55
P. C. & St. Louis, b.	84½	85

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, January 28, 1875.

The markets to-day were still quiet and unchanged in most important respects. The meeting at the Chamber of Commerce was well attended, and considerable business was transacted. It seems probable that the central and influential organization of the business men of Pittsburgh, so long needed, is at last formed. If so, the benefits that will be secured will prove almost incalculable.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	822	Apples, bbls	25
Corn, sks	1,344	Wheat, sks	395
Oats, sks	850	Oats, sks	1,721
Butter, pkgs	43	Bacon, pcs	2,500
Bacon, lbs	21,000	Potatoes, bush	1,200
Hay, Bales	20		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, prices will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market is improved somewhat to-day, although prices are unchanged. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat $1 30@1 35 ₩ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27½; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 17. Corn is steady at former prices with a fair demand. We quote shelled at 67@70c per bushel for high mixed; ear 70@72c for low mixed; ear 70@72c. Oats are quiet at 45½@46½c for white; 42@43c for mixed. Rye and barley are unchanged. Among the transactions at the Chamber of Commerce to-day the following were reported:

1 car red winter wheat, on track $1 14
1 car red winter wheat, in elevator 1 15
1 car rye 76
1 car ear corn on track 76

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 20c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading 88 follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 75@7 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $ 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-rising flour in 6 to 12 pound packages, $5 25 @ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $3 75; new $3 50@3 75; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—We quote timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₩ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; interior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@27 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@29 00; for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is in fair demand at $1 10@1 15 ₩ cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 30 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 50 ₩ cwt; chopped feed at $1 55@1 65 ₩ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES.

The grocery trade continues slow, the customers to whom our wholesale merchants cater to sell, adhering very strictly to the economical policy. Prices generally are unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Spices.*	
Fancy	21½c	Cloves, ₩ lb	55 c
Choice	20½c	Allspice, ₩ lb	17@18½c
Prime	19½c	Cassia, ₩ lb	40@45
Good	18 c	Nutmegs, ₩ lb	125@140
Java	33 c	Pepper, ₩ lb	25@27 c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.*	₩ gal.
Rio, in papers	28 c	Strictly ch'e N O	75c
Rio, in bulk	27 c	Prime	70@72½c
Java	40 c	Good	68@
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10½c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard Extra C	10½c	Golden drips	45@50c
Standard hards	11½c	*Rosins.*	
Franklin extra C	10½c	Layers, ₩ bx	$3 40
Franklin extra C	10½c	Valentias, ₩ lb	12 c
New Orleans	8½@9½c	Currants	7½c
Teas.		Raisins	12½@2 75
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Starch.*	
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Common	5 c
Imperial	45c@1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Japan	55c@1 00	Corn	10½c
Oolong	50c@	*Soda.*	
Souchong	35c@	Bi-carb, ₩ 10-lb kgs	6c
		Bi-carb, ₩ lb papers	8c
		Candles.	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	18c
Patna	7½@8c	Stearine	15c
Rangoon	7½c		

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, January 28, 1875.

The following is the regular price list of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which a discount of 10 to 2 0c is made to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅛ to 1 inch	2 50c ₩ 100 lbs
4½ inch	2 60c
5 inch	2 70c
5½ inch by ⅛ to 1 inch	2 80c
6 inch	2 90c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1½ inch	2 50c ₩ 100 lbs
1⅝ to 2 inch	2 60c
2⅛ to 2½ inch	2 70c
2⅝ to 3 inch	2 80c
⅜ to ⅞ inch	2 60c
1 to 1½ inch	2 70c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes 4c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and ⅜	⅛ to 1⅛ by ¼ and ⅜ 3 50c
½ to ⅝ inch	3 60c ⅛ to 1⅛ by ½ and ⅝ inch 3 70c
1⅛ to 2⅜ by ¼ and ⅜	3 70c
½ to ⅝ inch	3 80c
2½ to 3 by ¼ and ⅜	3 80c
½ to ⅝ inch	3 90c
3⅛ to 3½ by ¼ and ⅜	3 90c
½ to ⅝ inch	4 00c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	4 00c
1 to 2⅜ by 3-16 to No. 12	4 10c
2½ to 3 by 3-16 to No. 12	4 20c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	5 00c
3¼ to 4 inch	5 50c
4¼ to 6 inch	6 00c

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1½ inch	5 00c ₩ 100 lbs
1⅝ to 2 inch	5 10c
2⅛ to 2½ inch	5 20c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to 1½ inch	4 00c Fluted and Star
1⅝ to 2 inch	4 10c Lightning Rod
2⅛ to 2½ inch	4 20c Wagon Box Iron
2⅝ to 3 inch	4 30c Plow slabs

TANK IRON.

⅜ to ½ inch	Heads, flanging
⅝ to ¾ inch	Bridge plate
⅞ to 1 inch	Plow wing

SHEET IRON.

	Rolled.	Charcoal.
No. 10 to 14	3c	5c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	6 2-10c
No. 21 and 22	4 4-10c	6 4-10c
No. 23 and 24	4 7-10c	6 4-10c
No. 25	4 9-10c	6 9-10c
No. 26	5 2-10c	7 2-10c

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra.

BLUE ANNEALED.

No. 10 to 14	3½c
No. 15 to 20	4c
No. 21 to 24	4½c
No. 25 to 26	5c

(Countersunk and punched.)

⅛, ⅜ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	1½, 1¾ and 2 by ⅝ 3c
1½ by ⅜ and ½ inch	2½ by ⅜ and ½ inch 3c
1½ by ⅝ and ¾ inch	2½ by ⅝ inch 2½c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, half rounds and light bands	Hoops 2-10c; 4-10c; 6-10c; 8-10c; 10-10c; according to size. 1-10c

Nails.

The following is the price list of the Western Nail Manufacturers' Association:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d and 20d fencing and brads	$3 50
8d	3 60
6d	3 70
4d	3 80
3d	4 00
2d	4 80
Fine Blued.	*Cut Spikes.*
8d	$3 50
6d	3 60
Casing.	¾ inch $7 10
10d 20d	1¼ inch 6 55
8d 10d	1½ inch 5 90
6d	1¾ inch 5 40
Clinch.	2 inch 5 10
Clinch nails	1¼ inch 4 85
	1½ inch 4 40
Finishing Nails.	
10 to 30d	$4 60 6d $5 10
8d	4 85 4d 5 35
Tinned nails, 3d ₩ keg	$10 00
Patent brads, 1

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 28, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
7 A.M.	29.79	41	100		Calm.	Foggy.
2 P.M.	29.62	50	93	N.W.	Fresh.	Foggy.
9 P.M.	29.80	35	90	N.W.	Gentle	Foggy.

Mean barometer.....29.75 Highest thermom.....51
Mean thermom.....40 Lowest thermom.....28
Rainfall.....14

Boating Items.

J. Boyd, of New Castle-on-Tyne, England, not yet twenty-one years old, offers to row any man in the world, except J. H. Sadler, a single scull race for two hundred pounds a side, or Boyd and Lumdsend will row any two men in the world a double scull race for any sum, in three months after signing articles.

George Brown, the international champion sculler, of Halifax, who defeated Billy Scharff and Ed. Morris, of this city, has ordered a Pittsburgh shell-boat. Fred. Espy, the South Side boat-builder, is now engaged in building the new boat.

A Tramp's Story.

A man, apparently about fifty years of age, stopped at the depot at McDonald station a day or two since. His story was as follows: He had gone to Illinois to visit his children, but found them all sick, and stayed to help them through, when he took sick himself. When he recovered he found himself and children completely out of money. He at one time had the front part of both feet amputated, but notwithstanding that he started for his home, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on foot. His condition was truly p itiable.

Petrified Snake.

A miner, at McDonald's, a few days ago, found a petrified, well developed snake. It was about four feet long and about two and one-half inches broad at the widest part. It was in such a perfect state of preservation that even the scales could be plainly traced. When found it was firmly imbedded in a thin layer of what the miners call slate, between the coal and a clay vein above. It was supposed to be about fifty feet under the surface of the ground. Ferns and other fossilized vegetable growths are found in the same place.

A Proclamation Issued.

The *Dispatch* yesterday published what purported to be a proclamation from Mayor Blackmore, dated January 26th, calling for an election for city and ward officers next month. But two such documents had been certified to by the attachment of the seal of the city, and neither on that date. One of them is in the hands of the proprietors of the *Gazette*, to be issued, if necessary, in due time. Mayor Blackmore has not been able to sign any official papers for a week past, so that the *Dispatch* document is likely unauthorized. To be valid the law requires the proclamation to be published in the official papers.

Dr. Sadler Removes a Tumor from the Eye-Ball.

Three years ago a tumor began to grow on my eye, just at the outside of the sight, and finally became as large as half a pea. Physicians whom I consulted tried to remove it with electricity, but only made it worse. I then consulted Dr. Sadler, No. 164 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, who extirpated it at once. In just one week it was perfectly well.—CATHERINE SHEEHAN, 41 W. Ohio street, Allegheny.

Dr. Sadler makes a specialty of all diseases and operations of the eye, ear, throat and catarrhal diseases, No. 164 Fourth avenue.

Iron and Steel.

It always affords us pleasure to note the progress of Pittsburgh manufacturers, and to record the introduction of our wares into new markets. Messrs Anderson & Woods have gained a reputation as makers of steel which is as wide as the continent. We find in a San Francisco paper of a late date, a lengthy article on the iron and steel trade in that city, in which the following statement occurs: "The past year has been a notable one in the iron and steel market. During it American pig iron was first introduced in the market, and although it can steel first came properly into competition with English steel. The result has been a reduction in the price of both, which is looked on with favor by consumers than by importers. In the race for favor the American steel has come out ahead, as is shown by the fact that during the first eleven months of 1874 the exports of English steel to San Francisco were 818 tons, and for the corresponding period of 1874 but 780 tons. Of American steel that of the manufacture of Anderson & Woods, Pittsburgh, Pa., is best known." The firm named are among the most energetic of our manufacturers, being always foremost in the introduction of improvements and new processes for the betterment of their goods.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Samuel Kime, Mifflin county, bankrupt, was discharged from his debts.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of Andrew F. Baum presented, and an order made for a meeting of the creditors before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, on the 11th prox., to consider and pass upon a proposition to be made to them by the said Andrew F. Baum.

William B. Currie, bankrupt, Crawford county. The report of the auditor on the adjustment of liens against the bankrupt's estate presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Frederick M. Coombs, bankrupt, Venango county. The creditors having failed to choose an assignee, and the Register having appointed J. D. Chadwick, Esq., of Franklin, the same is approved.

Alexander Ross, bankrupt, Warren county. The auditor's report on application of the assignee for the adjustment of liens presented and confirmed nisi.

Wharton Bros. bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On petition presented the said bankrupts were allowed to amend their schedules.

William A. Sipe, assignee of Samuel J. Rankin, bankrupt, vs. C. Reiter, Bro. & Co., rule granted on assignee to show cause why the judgment about to be opened.

Andrew Harting, bankrupt, Allegheny. Petition presented and order made for a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt before Register Shafer, to consider and pass upon a proposition for the settlement and satisfaction of all debts due them from said debtor.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Reiter & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis, was concluded, and the jury sworn.

Samuel Cowley applied for a divorce from Mary A. Cowley, on the ground of desertion. A subpœna was awarded.

Enterprise Savings Bank vs. the Nation Trust Company. Motion to recover a balance due on a certified check, amounting to $2,000. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Bertram vs. Platz & Dietrich; Watterson vs. A. V. R. R. Co.; Beatty's administrator, vs. Coleman; McLirp, Dickson vs. Ash Ward, assignee, vs. Stewart; same vs. Thos. Little, Jr.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of McCabe's executor vs. Father Hickey, reported yesterday, the jury found for the defendant.

The case of Stockdale, for use, vs. Keys & Bro., previously reported, is still on trial.

The case of John Daub vs. John H. Masters, an action on a lease, is on trial before Judge White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Whalley vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Connolly vs. Young, Folk *et ux.* vs. Miller *et ux.*, Kalliban vs. Baron & Keeney, Balantine vs. Kearns *et al.*, Baum vs. Bachop, Shaw *et al.* vs. Dallas *et al.*, Schroder vs. McLaughlin.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The case of Sanford Hillory, a school teacher of Elizabeth township, charged with assault and battery upon a pupil named Lenora Campbell, the greater portion of the day, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the extreme mercy of the Court. Defendant was sentenced to pay the costs.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Mulligan, indicted for perjury, on oath of Joseph Koenig, is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. H. Hardtmeyer, Calvin Smith, Louis Graff, Amelia Jones, Robert Welsh *et al.*, M. Bollenberg, (2), Abraham Reed, Christina Dietz, Jos. Wassell, Mary E. Stande, John Connor, F. Holland (2), H. R. Bosher *et al.* (2), Catharine Knitz, Mary Hughes, John M. Gilvery, M. Hickenbottom, James White *et al.*, Frank Bent. (2), Patrick McKeefrey, James Lacey, Henry Mess *et al.*, Frank Habl.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

PITTSBURGH'S FINANCIAL CONDITION

Schedule of Real Estate and Other Property Owned by the City—Full Statement of Her Liabilities—The Assessed Valuation, Real Estate, Personal and Occupation.

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, Controller Snodgrass officially publishes, this morning, "a statement of the financial condition of the city, showing all of its liabilities, permanent and temporary, and a schedule of its assets." The statement is a very interesting one to taxpayers, and shows Pittsburgh to have a much better financial condition than many have supposed. We print the statement herewith, almost entire, condensing only the detailed schedule of Fire Department property and of bonds issued under the Penn avenue act.

The figures appended to the schedule of assets are, to a great extent, taken from the report of the Commissioners under the Consolidation act, and are known to be very low. Notwithstanding this fact, the aggregate exceeds the liabilities by some $250,000. Appended will also be found the assessed valuation on real estate, personal property and on occupation combined, by wards. A recapitulation of each is also given. Following is the statement:

ASSETS.

Estimated value of Monongahela wharf	$ 285,212 66
Estimated value Allegheny wharf	90,294 82
Gas franchise, twelve and a half millions feet free, annually	156,250 00
Diamond Market Houses and ground	396,000 00
Fifth ward Market House and ground	5,000 00
South Side Market House and ground	80,000 00
Fifth Avenue Market House and ground	100,000 00
Borough Hall, Carson street	42,000 00
South Side wharf	25,000 00
Ewalt street wharf	2,500 00
Burrows street wharf	2,500 00
Weigh Scales	4,000 00
Gas properties	80,830 00
City Poor Farm, building and improvements	87,732 16
Lot House property	140,000 00
Snyder Square, Second avenue Park and other property	150,000 00
City Building and furniture	750,000 00
Total miscellaneous	$ 2,299,370 64
Water department—	
Old water works	993,211 48
New water works, pipe, &c., cost	3,923,248 12
Fire plugs from South Side boroughs	7,050 00
Total water department	$ 4,930,529 60
Police department—	
Central station house	14,000 00
Eleventh ward station house and ground	6,500 00
Twelfth ward station house and ground	7,500 00
Fourteenth ward station house and ground	8,000 00
Seventeenth ward station house and ground	5,800 00
Nineteenth ward station house and ground	6,500 00
Thirtieth ward station house and ground	7,000 00
Thirty-sixth ward station house and ground	6,000 00
Police telegraph, contract price	500 00
Total police department	$ 60,300 00
Liens on avenues payed under Penn avenue act, and interest ad. vanced	1,950,200 07
Amount in compromise sinking fund	202,000 00
Due from Nation Trust Company	381,481 02
Interest from December 29, 1873, to December 28, 1874	22,889 04
Due from George R. Hill & Co	15,000 00
Interest one year	900 00
Cash in Treasury—	
Outstanding taxes, 1873	6,355 15
Outstanding taxes, 1874	222,730 61
Fire Department—	
Fourteen houses and lots	218,500 00
Movable property—	
In Department storehouse	19,053 00
In charge of companies—	
Apparatus, horses, hose, etc	103,801 00
Alarm telegraph	75,000 00
Total fire department	416,354 00

RECAPITULATION.

Miscellaneous property, wharfs, &c.	$2,289,370 64
Police department property	60,300 00
Fire department property	416,354 00
Water department property	4,930,529 50
Liens on property under Penn avenue act	4,950,200 00
Outstanding taxes, 1873	6,355 15
Outstanding taxes, 1874	222,730 61
Due from Nation Trust company	384,373 06
Due from George R. Hill & Co	15,900 00
Amount sinking fund	202,000 00
Cash in Treasury	288,376 26
Total	$13,788,830 54

INDEBTEDNESS.

Old municipal loan, coupons due 1886	64,000 00
Funded debt, renewal bonds, registered, 1909	187,500 00
Funded debt, renewal bonds, coupon, 1906	312,500 00
Funded debt, renewal bonds, registered, 1912	121,000 00
Loan certificates' bonds, borough loan, 1888	13,375 68
Market house property bonds, 1877	25,000 00
Market house erection bonds, 1880	25,000 00
Water extension bonds, coup., 1893	271,000 00
Water extension bonds, coup., 1894	250,000 00
Water extension bonds, coup., 1895	215,000 00
Water extension bonds, coup., 1896	196,000 00
Water extension bonds, coup., 1897	878,500 00
Water extension bonds, coup., 1898	152,000 00
Water extension bonds, registered, ex. for coupon, 1885 to 1898	254,000 00
Water bonds, registered, 1898	2,288,000 00
Farmers' and Mechanics' turnpike bonds, reg., 1883	40,000 00
Unconsolidated railroad bonds, 1883	52,000 00
Fire Department loan bonds, 1886	240,000 00
Temporary loan bonds, under Penn avenue act, 1877	46,500 00
Temporary loan bonds, under Penn avenue act, 1878	250,000 00
Municipal consolidation loan, 1904	210,000 00
Compromise railroad bonds, coupons, 5 per cent., 1913	340,000 00
Compromise railroad bonds, coupons, 6 per cent., 1913	1,593,000 00
Compromise railroad bonds, registered, 1913	275,000 00
Compromise railroad bonds, scrip, City Building bonds	48,000 00
Pest House property certificates	1,549 28
Total	$ 8,181,235 00
Street bonds under Penn avenue act	40,000 00
South Side borough bonds, warrants, claims, etc	4,653,790 00
Total indebtedness	400,982 22
	$13,576,023 28

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness	$ 8,181,235 00
Penn avenue act bonds	4,653,790 00
Borough bonds, warrants, etc	541,827 04
Bonds under borough laws, for street improvements, no special taxes levied	50,161 28
Total indebtedness	$13,576,023 28

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a statement of the valuation of each ward, including real estate, personal, and occupation:

First ward	$ 8,018,125 00
Second ward	8,763,854 00
Third ward	15,226,014 00
Fourth ward	10,726,340 00
Fifth ward	3,200,987 00
Sixth ward	4,798,708 00
Seventh ward	4,658,090 00
Eighth ward	3,570,917 00
Ninth ward	4,347,902 00
Tenth ward	2,500,854 00
Eleventh ward	4,242,615 00
Twelfth ward	8,092,381 00
Thirteenth ward	4,486,429 00
Fourteenth ward	11,132,692 00
Fifteenth ward	4,485,909 00
Sixteenth ward	4,505,547 00
Seventeenth ward	7,134,408 00
Eighteenth ward	4,588,192 00
Nineteenth ward	7,381,659 00
Twentieth ward	10,040,822 00
Twenty-first ward	6,517,634 00
Twenty-second ward	9,383,600 00
Twenty-third ward	4,891,444 00
Twenty-fourth ward	2,405,960 00
Twenty-fifth ward	4,217,814 00
Twenty-sixth ward	3,956,344 00
Twenty-seventh ward	2,185,975 00
Twenty-eighth ward	2,961,445 00
Twenty-ninth ward	2,574,106 00
Thirtieth ward	2,715,902 00
Thirty-first ward	1,993,720 00
Thirty-second ward	2,550,635 00
Thirty-third ward	1,651,850 00
Thirty-fourth ward	1,588,615 00
Thirty-fifth ward	1,050,942 00
Outstanding taxes, 1873	1,322,175 00
Thirty-seventh ward	2,490,175 00

RECAPITULATION.

Real Estate	$150,415,925 00
Personal	3,326,216 00
Occupations	12,427,880 00
Total valuation	$166,022,019 00

DOUBTFUL.

Reported Claim to an Immense Property.

Indianapolis papers tell an improbable story about a claimant to an immense property in this county. One of the papers says:

Mrs. Oliver Perry Rice, of Indianapolis, is apparently about to enter upon a siege of trouble. She is assured by no less an authority than the Hon. George H. Pendleton that she is the legitimate heir to $68,000,000 worth of property in Allegheny county, Pa., whether in greenbacks or gold is not stated. Her father died in the hppy unconsciousness that he owned the property, and it has none the less been made to appear that such is the fact. The result will be an interminable series of law suits, and an experience for the claimant similar to that of Mrs. Gaines in New Orleans. There are of course many people who now regard themselves as the true owners of what Mrs. Rice will endeavor to take away from them. Considerable newspaper ink will have to be spent on the circumstance, a number of lawyers will have the opportunity of making money out of it, and the supposed heir will have many alternations of hope and despair. Whether she will win or not can only be told after years of litigation.

WM. GOEHRING was fined twenty-five dollars and costs by the Acting Mayor yesterday morning for disorderly conduct. He attempted to force his way into Mrs. Johnson's bagnio on first avenue, where a ball was in progress, about two o'clock yesterday morning. Officer Bergley attempted to arrest him and hit him on the head with it. Bergley made an information before Alderman Kreuter, charging Goehring with aggravated assault and battery, and the accused was committed for a hearing.

AT THE office of the Board of Guardians they state that the City Farm contains one hundred and forty-nine acres, which they value at $1,000 per acre. The buildings are valued at $100,000, so that the total value would be about $250,000. Under the old estimate, it is put down in the City Controller's report at less than $90,000.

MR. LIVSEY, clerk in the City Controller's office, is to be congratulated on the completion of the arduous work of preparing the schedule of city assets and liabilities.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Evening—Reports of Committees, Petitions and Resolutions—The Water Basin Improvement—Ordinance Regulating the City Printing, &c., &c.

Allegheny Councils held their regular meeting last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

Petitions—One for a sewer on Diamond street; for paving Belmont street; vacation of Kerr street. Referred.

Ordinances—One for a sewer on Fremont street, from Tagart to Charles street; for opening Boyle street. Referred.

Resolution—Instructing the Mayor to file in Court the bond of the city in $15,000 to secure persons against damages by opening Boyle street. Passed.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Finance Committee was presented, with appropriation ordinance; also, ordinance to raise funds for the Poor Board; also, ordinance fixing the bond of the Health Officer at $1,000; also, authorizing the City Treasurer to borrow $30,000 for current expenses.

STREETS.

The report of the Street Committee was presented; also, ordinances appointing viewers to assess damages caused by regrading Troy hill road and for grading, paving and curbing William street from Ohio to Perry street. Passed. Also, an ordinance repealing ordinance for an outlet from Fairmount to Boyle streets, and providing for the paving of the same.

POOR.

The report of the Police Committee was presented with an ordinance for an increase of the force ten men. Report received and ordinance referred. Also, ordinance allowing for the office men fees for serving warrants, &c. Referred.

WATER.

The Water Committee's report was presented. The proposed improvement to the basin was recommended to be made, and that the work be commenced without delay. A resolution was offered, authorizing the committee to let the contract for improving and enlarging the basin. Passed. The resolution awards the contract to McNaughter & Co., at $35,954, the lowest bid.

Mr. Heagy offered a resolution changing the market day from Friday to Thursday. Referred.

The report of viewers on Middle alley was received and filed.

A resolution requesting the Water Committee to examine and report the condition of the machinery of the water works, was passed.

The business of Common Council was then up and concurred in the following: Resolution instructing the Ordinance Committee to prepare an ordinance regulating the awarding of city contracts, in accordance with the Wallace act. This was laid on the table.

A resolution was passed for a special election in the Second ward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Graham.

Mr. Huckenstein, of Common Council was also up and concurred in the following: Resolution instructing the Ordinance Committee to prepare an ordinance regulating the awarding of city contracts, in accordance with the Wallace act. This was laid on the table.

A resolution was passed for a special election in the Second ward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Graham.

Mr. Huckenstein, of Allegheny, offered a resolution instructing the Water Committee to have the old battery on Reiters at the water works repaired, instead of getting new boilers.

Considerable debate arose in which it was asserted that the boilers put up last summer were unsafe.

The resolution was referred to the Water Committee.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions, etc., were presented and referred: From Richard Nuttall, to erect a frame stable on Benton alley; ordinance granting Mr. Nuttall the privilege asked; also, ordinance to set aside report of viewers on the extension of Federal street, and the appointment of other viewers; also, remonstrance against the widening of Middle alley; petition for wooden steps from Fulton alley to Fourth street; from James Russell, for refunding taxes on property destroyed by the fire of July 4th; ordinance repealing an ordinance opening Charles street through the lands of Messrs. Pusey; petition for a sewer on Federal street, between Samson and Reed streets.

GAS.

Mr. Brown, from the Gas Committee, presented the committee's report. On the petition for a gas main in the Eighth Ward, the committee report that it is optional with the Gas Company to lay mains in that district or to refuse. The petition was referred to the Gas Company, with the recommendation that the mains asked for be laid.

CITY PROPERTY.

The report of the Committee on City Property was presented by Mr. Cochran. In relation to the paving of Diamond square, in the First ward, the committee report adversely. As to the bell tower on City Hall, the committee also report adversely. A resolution accompanied the report, directing that the Messenger of Councils perform the duties of Assistant Janitor of City Hall, his salary to be under the control of the Committee on City Property. Also, an ordinance changing the mode of electing a janitor for City Hall, so as to provide that the Committee with City Property shall elect that officer. The report was received, the resolution lost, and the ordinance ordered to be printed.

CITY PRINTING.

Mr. Stone, from the Committee on City Printing, presented an ordinance providing for the election of city printers.

The first section provides that immediately after the organization of Councils in each year, the Controller shall advertise daily for five days, in the official newspapers, for proposals from newspapers published within the county of Allegheny, for doing the official city advertising, (including reports of proceedings of Councils) for the ensuing year, the bids to be accompanied by the sworn statements of the proprietors or managers of each newspaper bidding, and such other evidence as the Committee on Printing shall desire, as to the average number of copies of each publication of their respective newspapers within the limits of the city of Allegheny, during the six months previous to the date of submitting the bid.

SEC. 2. The Controller shall present all the bids and sworn statements offered to the Committee on Printing, at a meeting of that committee to be held as soon as practicable after the annual appointment of the committee, and preceding the next regular meeting of Councils. The committee shall open the bids and sworn statements and any such other papers as may be presented and shall then select from the lowest responsible bids three (3) established daily newspapers, two of which shall be printed in the English language and one in the German language. In selecting the same, the committee shall mainly consider the extent of circulation within the city of Allegheny and location of the newspapers in connection with the bids. The newspapers so selected shall be reported to Councils at their next regular meeting, at which time the contract for doing the said work shall be awarded.

SEC. 3. Each official newspaper shall give security in the sum of two thousand dollars, with two sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

Mr. Golden offered an amendment, that the printing be done by two established English newspapers, one of which shall be published in Allegheny City, and one German newspaper.

Mr. Moul, Mr. Stone and others opposed the amendment, urging the objection that as there was only one paper in Allegheny City, it would not be in accordance with the law governing the matter, inasmuch as there could be no competing bidders.

Mr. Golden said that this Council should encourage home institutions. It was not a great while since the city had narrowly escaped consolidation with Pittsburgh. It was only because of the discoveries of enormous frauds and corruption over the river that the people's eyes were opened, and the consolidation scheme killed through. He did not think it policy to grant patronage to those newspapers which had advocated the consolidation measure, to the exclusion of a paper published in this city and identified with its interests.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Golden then offered an amendment making the two leading papers as two, one English and one German.

The amendment was carried, and the ordinance was referred back for reprinting.

The following ordinances from the Committee on Wooden Buildings were presented: Granting R. M. Blair the privilege to erect a frame carpenter shop on Walnut street. Passed. Ordinance granting the St. Paul German Protestant church privilege to erect a frame school building on Carpenter alley, Fourth ward. Passed.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS

was taken up and concurred in, except where otherwise noted, viz: Report of viewers on widening Middle alley, which was laid over till next meeting.

Adjourned.

THE TAXPAYERS UNION.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—About the Proclamation Matter—A Ticket to be Nominated.

Ten members of the Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Union met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Finley in the chair.

Mr. J. W. Riddell reported the publication of the proclamation for an election of city officers next month, and moved a vote of thanks to the *Dispatch*.

Captain Ward seconded the motion and offered an amendment asking Councils to rescind the printing contract with the official papers. He characterized the action of those papers in delaying the publication of the proclamation as "outrageous."

Mr. Riddell asserted that the reports of the "interviewers" at the *Gazette* office were true.

Judge Mellon thought the *Gazette* men were merely aiding in the prevention of the proclamation on frivolous excuses.

Mr. O'Keefe was sorry that this had happened, for at the organization of the Union the *Gazette* had published their proceedings, and he was sorry that she had adopted such a suicidal course.

Mr. Riddell reduced his motion to writing, and it was adopted without the addition of Mr. O'Keefe's amendment.

PROCLAMATION PROPOSED.

After some discussion Mr. Riddell moved the appointment of a committee of five to propose a taxpayers' ticket.

Judge Mellon was not in favor of placing anybody in the field who was closely identified with the taxpayers, and had been active in their cause. Neither was he in favor of the Union conducting the campaign, but considered it most expedient to hold over until the Democrats or others should nominate a candidate, and then support the best men.

Mr. Kelley thought a citizens' ticket should be brought out, and hoped the Union would recommend that the citizens organize ward committees to nominate officers.

Mr. Riddell said he made the motion on the spur of the moment. He was not in favor of the Union placing one of their number in the field, but thought it would be pusillanimous for them now to back out just on the eve of the battle. Their labor would be considered as vain and a beating against a whirlwind. If now the taxpayers retired and one member supported a Republican and another a Democrat, why their work was to no purpose. His motion was that the committee should select from the candidates of other parties, and then the taxpayers should rally to the support of those thus selected.

Mr. O'Keefe moved to amend by making the committee to consist of ten members instead of five.

The matter was further discussed at great length, each member urging a different course. The motion was finally carried, however, with the understanding that the committee have power merely to suggest candidates, and not to nominate.

On motion, Judge Mellon was elected Chairman, and the following gentlemen were then appointed: Wm. Frew, Isaac Jones, Alex. King, A. P. Norton, Jas. Dunlap, O'Keefe, Powers, Riddell and Ward.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Othello" had a representation last evening which was not all good, but in some respects most admirable. Mr. Davenport acted the leading *role* in a manner almost faultless. To some of the familiar passages he gave an interpretation of his own which seemed for the moment, at least, the only true one, and the closing situation of the play his action was superb. In the impassioned deliverances of his part his voice failed him signally, but the fire and force of his genius were nevertheless powerfully apparent. Mrs. Davenport, as *Emilia*, played a wonderful strong part, carrying the house by storm. Mr. Morrison's *Iago* was also notably effective, some portions of his performance showing the most careful study of the character. The rest of the support was good and bad, making the play run unevenly. But the audience gave indiscriminate applause to good and bad and the best of humor prevailed.

To-night Mr. Davenport will repeat his wonderful personation of *Sir Giles Overreach*, for the last time in the city.

The Opera Last Night.

The Gounod Club had a very large audience, last evening, at Library Hall, when they sung the "Bohemian Girl." The coterie of the Ladies' Relief Society was well filled, but we have not yet been informed of the exact amount of the receipts. All the singers acquitted themselves creditably.

The De Murska Concert.

On Monday evening next Mme. Ilma De Murska will give a grand concert at Library Hall, when she will be assisted by the following artists: Mme. Carrena-Sauret, pianist, formerly of the Patti and Mario Concert Troupe; M. Sauret, a brilliant performer on the violin; Signor Ferranti, a fine tenor, and Signor Gaetano Braga, a great violoncellist and composer.

The musical writer of the New York *World* staff recently spoke as follows of De Murska: "A year ago I compared this remarkable artiste to a splendid brooch, composed of glittering diamonds. No one could have regretted more than I did that this unsurpassable songstress did not during her first season meet with the great success which she so fully deserved. But everybody knows that the fault was with those who brought her here, and that she was simply sacrificed to inadequate management. The brave little lady will prove a true daughter of of the brave Magyar race, understood very well where the fault was, and instead of turning sulky and shaking the dust of America from her tiny little slippers, she had the good sense to return, and under happier auspices she now reaps the rewards she should have reaped before. I shall no doubt be reminded that two years ago I pronounced Lucca the greatest living singer. Well, so I did; and I say now that the perfect voice of Lucca, if she still possesses it, is matchless, and that her acting is inspired by true genius. But our little friend De Murska has many points of her own. Her marvelous voice of Lucca than Lucca can pretend to the marvelous execution and sweet singing of De Murska."

The sale of reserved seats begins this morning at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A fine performance will be given this afternoon, for the benefit of the puddlers and helpers of the city. To-night a bill of great length and interest will be presented.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAYOR-ELECT MCCARTHY takes his seat next Monday.

THERE is no business coming to the Mayor's office nowadays.

NEARLY one hundred tramps found shelter at the Central Station last night.

THERE were ten persons present at the meeting of the Taxpayers' Union yesterday.

PITTSBURGH owns property valued at $13,783,830 94, while her liabilities are $13,576,023 28.

THE total assessed real estate, personal property and occupation in Pittsburgh is $166,662,019.

CHARLES H. KURTZ, Esq., commissioner from Butler county, Kansas, will please call at this office.

THE Taxpayers' Union proposes to nominate candidates for city offices to be voted for next month.

DAN SYLVIS says the newsboys are the principal contributors to the "poor box" at the Postoffice corner.

THE Board of Health will organize for 1875 on Tuesday next. Four new members will then take seats.

FIFTY DOLLARS' worth of clothing was stolen from the store of Henry Otto, 831 Penn street, Wednesday night.

SHERIFF HARE receives numerous applications daily from persons who desire to witness the execution of Ortwein.

THE erudite editor of the *Evening Leader* writes column articles on the telegraphic headlines in the morning papers.

WEDNESDAY night Dr. J. W. Smith, of the South Side, had his ankle fractured by falling from his buggy at Saw Mill Run.

THE gas pipes in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, were out of order last night, and the people of that district were in darkness.

JOHN ROUTH'S accommodation train on the Pennsylvania road was detained half an hour yesterday afternoon by the breaking down of a freight car.

MANY of the jurors in the Common Pleas Court have subscribed money for the family of Michael McCann, who was killed by a fall, on Wylie avenue.

THE patrons of the Castle Shannon Railroad have purchased an elegant gold watch, which they will present to Mr. W. D. Hays, President of the road.

THE will of the late Alderman Hager was filed yesterday in the County Register's office. Mrs. Philomena Hager, wife of deceased, is made executrix.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says it is reported that Governor Hartranft will appoint a commission to inquire into the sanity of Ortwein, the murderer.

THE New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company yesterday distributed several thousand bushels of coal to the poor of the city. There was quite an animated scene on Pike street, where the distribution took place.

V. E. BEAMER, Esq., reached home yesterday. His tour with the English comedian, Mr. J. L. Toole, wound up with a successful week in Boston, closing on Saturday night last. Mr. Beamer's health is much improved.

THAT swindler, George Coffin, *alias* Wm. Kaufman, who obtained fifteen dollars from Mr. H. H. Patterson, by representing that he had a car load of corn, was arrested yesterday and committed by Alderman McMasters for trial.

THE Aldermen now in office are still agitated over the question of their eligibility to candidacy for the same position under the new Constitution. Incumbents having from two to four years are anxious to capture the full five years term.

THE Coroner's jury in the case of Edward McCormick, who was killed at Painter's Mills by falling into the fly-wheel, concluded their investigation yesterday with a verdict of accidental death. The jury recommended that the mill owners have the fly-wheel completely inclosed with a railing.

THE Allegheny Board of Controllers are in a stew about the $35,000 of school funds deposited in the Allegheny Trust Company's bank. The Board will hold a meeting Tuesday evening, when information will be taken for a temporary loan of $12,000 to pay teachers' salaries for the month of January.

THE Schroeder family, mention of whose destitution was made Tuesday, were visited yesterday, at their house on Howard street, Allegheny, by Secretary McConnigle and Health Officer Hoch. They found Mrs. S. and her five little children in a very small room, without fuel or food. Temporary relief was provided.

DIED:

CURTIS—On Wednesday evening, January 27th, at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, widow of Carter Curtis, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

Funeral on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Jno. G. Curtis, corner of Station street and Sheridan avenue, East End, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

HOWARD—On Thursday, January 28th, 1875, EUGENE, infant twin son of Hartly and Olivia C. Howard.

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FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Carriage Containing Five Persons Falls Over a Precipice—Three Seriously Injured.

A frightful accident occurred on the South Side, about eight o'clock last evening, of which our reporter has the following particulars: Mr. Joseph McKee, proprietor of the American House, on First avenue, this city, gave a party last night, at his residence on Mt. Washington, between that borough and Temperanceville. A party consisting of Miss Kline, James and William Kline, a young man named McIntire, and another person, whose name could not be obtained by the reporter, started to the party. They went up to Mt. Washington on the Incline Plain Railway, and there got into a carriage belonging to Jackson's livery stable, in charge of a driver named Duffy. The carriage started for the residence of Mr. McKee, and after traversing the road along the edge of the precipice down in the direction of Temperanceville, it became so dark that the driver became alarmed for the safety of his passengers. He stopped the carriage, and at his request McIntire mounted the box, while Duffy, with a lantern, walked on before. They had only proceeded a short distance when horses and carriage went over the precipice, rolling over and over for more than a hundred feet. The frightened driver summoned assistance, and it was some time before the occupants could be found. Wm. Kline, during the rapid descent of the vehicle, managed to kick the door open and was thrown out. Strange to say, he was only slightly injured. The others also fell out at various points on their perilous journey, and were, after a long search, found quite seriously injured. Miss Kline was found among some rocks on the hillside, and it was impossible to reach her, and finally it became evident to those present that she could only be rescued by means of a rope. This was procured, and by its aid the young lady was enabled to reach the top of the hill. She was found to have sustained quite serious internal injuries, together with several cuts and bruises on her head and body. James Kline received a deep cut on the head and was also injured internally. The other passengers were more or less severely cut and bruised. One of the horses was found on the railroad track, about three hundred feet from the place at which the accident occurred. A passing train was compelled to stop until his mangled body could be removed. The other horse and the carriage had not been found at the time our informant left the scene of the catastrophe, about eleven o'clock last night. The Klines reside on Sarah street, South Side.

A Coke Fire.

Did you ever try to burn coke—that made by the gas works—in an open grate? If not, you ought to try it at once and see how superior it is to coal fire. It is very much cleaner, does no smoke, or soot, or dust, as a coal fire does, and yet emits a heat twice as great as coal. The proper way to burn it is by using the blower (a piece of sheet iron made by any tinner for a few cents), for three or four minutes, and you will have such a fire that will make you sit so far away from the fire as the walls will admit. And yet the price is much less than coal—the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gas Companies are now selling it at four cents per bushel in their yards, and delivering it for five cents per bushel—while coal cost you nine or ten cents. Where cheapness, as well as cleanliness and comfort, is desired, the coke is much superior to coal. THE.

The Reform School.

The Reform School at Morganza is progressing finely, and it is hoped that next summer the building will be ready for occupancy. These bu